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From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

In the last number of the Visitor, was presented two communications from a lady of Plainfield, whose identity the editor has not yet ascertained. He is not surprised to be told that but "few articles" from her pen have ever been submitted to the public, when the modesty of the writer impels her to form the opinion that the following production, written "perhaps too hastily," "may be very—very faulty." Our unhesitating opinion is that there are few productions of any writer which contain so much poetry, and so much truth as the following half a dozen stanzas;

PLAINFIELD, 5th April.

SONG OF THE HUSBANDMAN.

New England's soil our happy home,
The land of hardy worth,
Where plenty crowns the social board,
And love lights up the hearth;
The land of rocks, and mount, and glen—
Of noble streams that sweep
Through valleys rich with verdure,
In gladness to the deep.
Blue are the arching skies above,
And green the fields below,
And Autumn fruits and Summer flowers
In wild profusion grow.

The towering oak, and ancient pine,
Our noble forests bear—
The maple bough its blossoms
Flings on the scented air;
And flock, and herd, and waving grain,
Each slope and upland crown—
And autumn winds from laden bough
The mellow fruit shake down.
The fragrant clover tempts the bee,
Its blushing sweets to pry,
And in tall ranks the glossy maize
Points upward to the sky.

No tyrant landlord wrings our toil,
Or rends its fruit away;—
The flocks upon our own green hills
Secure from plunder stray:—
No bigot's scourge, or martyr's fires,
A barb'rous creed fulfil,
For the spirit of our stern old sires,
Is with their children still.
And pure to Heaven our altars rise
Upon a bloodless sod,
Where man with free, unfettered faith
Bows down and worships God.

No midnight revel wastes our strength,
Or prints our brows with care;
We shun the noisy wassail—
The serpents coiling there;
But childhood's ringing tones of mirth,
And love's refined caress,
With the pure page of knowledge,
Our peaceful evenings bless.
And underneath our pillow,
There's a spell for slumber's hour,
And for the sons of toil alone,
That magic spell hath power.

Our homes—our dear New England homes—
Where sweet affections meet;—
Where the cool poplar spreads its shade,
And flowers our senses greet:—
The lily rears her polished cup—
The rose as freely springs,
And to the sky looks gaily up,
As in the courts of kings.
And the vine that climbs the window,
Hangs drooping from above,
And sends its grateful odours in
With messages of love!

Then hail to thee New England!
Thou cherished land of ours:
Our sons are like thy granite rocks—
Our daughters like thy flowers.
We quail to none—of none we crave,—
Or bend the servile knee
The life-blood that our fathers gave
Still warms the firm and free—
Free as our eagle spreads his wings,
We own no tyrant's rod,
No sovereign, but the King of Kings,
No monarch, but our God.

E. D.

The Editor of the Picayune says when he sees a man with a four by two inch portrait-pin in his shirt-bosom, he always concludes he has unfurnished lodgings to let in his upper story.

VERY SATISFACTORY.—"Now, uncle, hang a big pumpkin to the ceiling, and daub it over with molasses, and when you see the flies gathered around it, imagine that it is the world, and the flies its inhabitants."

"That's the way it works, is it? Well, Tom, is it a fact that the Chinese with their feet fernet our feet, and their heads down?"

"Yes, sir."

"And is it a fact that the Devil's fire works is right under the earth?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well I wonder if the Chinese aint bothered a good deal with the smoke?"

A WIDE SWARTH.—A N. Y. paper affirms that there are some chaps who cannot drive thro' all creation without hitting both sides of it.

From the Hartford Courant.

ALICE—THE RESCUED CAPTIVE.

A TRUE TALE OF INDIAN WARFARE.

In one of the pleasantest villages of Connecticut, shortly previous to the Revolutionary War a gentleman of fortune resided with his two daughters, the eldest of whom had reached her 14th, and the youngest her 10th year. Mr. St. Clare had left England with his wife and eldest child, but after the birth of little Alice, the mother died and left him desolate. He had no friends in this new land, none to care for but his children, while many near and dear to him at home, were urging his return to them. This with the thought of his inability to educate or procure proper teachers for his children, induced him to comply with his friend's request.—He had accordingly made his arrangements for spending several years in England, hoping eventually to return to a home which he had formed and beautified, and which, for the sake of her who was laid there, was very dear to him.

It was but a few evenings previous to the time when they were to set out for Boston, from whence the ship was in which their passage was already taken was to sail, when little Alice complained of unusual weariness and languor. Her elder sister, Margaret advised that she should go to bed, although it was still very early in the evening. This advice was joined in by the nurse who prevailed on the little girl to retire; and what was very singular, she had not yet left the sleeping apartment ere the child was asleep. The apartment occupied by Alice, joined that of her sister Margaret, who retired several hours after. Feeling too weary to kiss her sister that night as usual, she hastely undressed, and throwing herself upon the bed, fell asleep, nor did she waken till the morning sun shone full in her face. 'Strange,' thought she, 'that the early Alice has not awakened me ere this, when she retired so early too.' Saying this, she sprang from her bed, and tripped lightly intother sister's room but Alice was not there. 'Ah! she has passed through my room then and left me undisturbed!' exclaimed Margret 'but I will soon find her,'—she then dressed herself, and ran gaily in search of her sister, but Alice was no where to be found. Where could she be? She was not wont to leave the grounds at such an hour. Margaret returned to the house and found her father asking for his daughters. She questioned him, but he had not seen Alice. The nurse was called but she had not seen her young lady since the night before. Each domestic was questioned, but none could answer. Alarm spread upon every countenance, and they simultaneously exclaimed, 'Where is the Indian? Where is Ceneco?' None could answer; Ceneco too was missing.

The father was filled with anguish; Ceneco was an Indian boy who had lived with them for a few months as a servant, and wild and untamable he seemed as one of the wild beasts of the forest; but like them he appeared to have been won by kindness. But Ceneco had sworn revenge for the wrongs of his tribe, and the wild Indian knew that nothing could wound the father's heart like parting with his child. Ceneco then had administered (so the nurse surmised) the drug which had caused the deep sleep into which Alice had fallen, the better to accomplished his purpose. The window of her room was found open.

It is needless to say that the contemplated journey to England was abandoned, and all that human power could do, was done to recover the lost treasure, but in vain. The father was borne down with grief, and Margaret, who had almost idolized her sister, had lost her elastic step, and her formerly happy and cheerful face, wore an expression of sadness.

More than a year had passed, and nothing was heard of the darling of their hearts. The nurse Mrs Honor could not bear the idea of tearing herself away from the spot where there was the smallest hope of hearing aught in regard to the fate of little Alice. But Margaret was equally dear to her and she was convinced that she needed more than ever, the voyage, which had been postponed to an indefinite period.—She pointed out to Mr. St Clair her fading cheek, and sunken eye so unnatural in extreme youth, and by her simple eloquence convinced him of the necessity of following her advice. Margaret was unwilling at first to think of leaving home, but the entreaties of her father and nurse caused her to yield, and her voyage was determined upon.

With heavy hearts the father and daughter departed on their journey to Boston, accompanied by the nurse. They embarked, and arrived with safety at Liverpool after a short and prosperous voyage.

At Ashton Hill, a country seat, remote from the confusion of city life, resided the only remaining sister of Mr St Clare. Under her care, Margaret felt happier than she had done for many months before. Mr. St Clare, during his stay in England, had divided his time between his sister and wife's brother, who resided in the vicinity of London. Three years had passed, and he began to talk of his return to America, at least for a short period. Margaret, he thought, would willingly remain with her aunt, and he would soon return to her, perhaps to gladden her heart with tidings of her long lost sister.

For the purpose of bidding his brother in law, Mr. Clifton, adieu, Mr. St. Clare visted London. He felt regret at leaving his friends again, and lingered from day to day. The day before the one at last fixed for his departure, Mr. Clifton had invited a party of gentlemen, to dine, among whom as the visitors of one of his guests, was a young gentleman, but just arrived from America. From compliment, to him the conversation turned on North America, among the savages of which wild country, he said he had met with a remarkable and interesting adventure. The company urged him to relate it, which he did in the following words: 'I went,' said Mr. Apthorp, 'a short time before sailing for England on a hunting expedition with a large party of companions. One day, weary and in want of food, for we had killed little game, we chanced upon an encampment of friendly Indians, which however consisted only of squaws, as the men had gone off to the chase. The women provided us with food, and after eating, I thought, to satisfy my curiosity that I would examine one of the curious wigwams which surrounded us. What was my surprise to see seated on a mat, a little girl, fair as the most English eye could wish. She was weaving baskets and humming in a low tone an English air. She started on seeing me, and uttering a cry sprang forward ——

'Her name? tell me her name?' cried Mr St Clare, starting from his chair.

'They called her the White Dove,' answered Apthorp, 'but she said her name was'——'Alice St Clare.'

'The same.'

'My child! my child!' exclamed Mr St Clare—he clasped his hands, and sunk powerless to his seat.

'Alice St Clare,' continued Mr Apthorp, in reply to the hurried questions of those present, 'told me with many tears the story of her capture by an Indian servant of her father's, and begged me to take her home. She had been taken from her first foes in battle by the tribe with whom I found her; but though they treated her kindly, she was not happy, but longed to return to her father and sister. The squaws could not resist us, and we brought Alice away. At her father's house, we learned of his voyage to England, and hoping to find him we at once set sail. Meanwhile, I have place my protage with an excellent governess in the country, and as I see Mr. Clifton has called a coach, I will at once lead this anxious father to his child.'

Mr. St. Clare had by this time regained his composure, and grasping Mr. Apthorp's hand with a look of gratitude, he besought him to make no delay, it was nearly morning when the coach which contained Mr. St. Clare and Apthorp arrived at the village of Southwick. They alighted at the inn, and hastened on foot to the cottage of Mrs Villers, the lady under whose care Alice was placed. She was a middle aged woman, of dignified, but very pleasing appearance, and expressed a great interest in her young pupil. Mr. St. Clare was much agitated, but she would not permit him to see his child without gently reminding him that she had been for several years among savages, and had consequently lost much of the polish of civilized life. In short, he must not expect to see her the same that he had lost.

'Only tell me if she remembers her father?' exclaimed Mr. St. Clare, 'only let me see my child and we will forget her mistortunes in the joy of meeting.'

They met! The father and the long lost daughter were clasped in a close embrace.—This scene which no language could paint, can be easily imagined. Apthorp and Mrs Villars had withdrawn but the father sought them in the garden and earnestly entreated them to return with him to Ashton Hill. 'For Alice,' said he, 'I cannot think of parting her from a lady to whom she is already so much attached; I must entreat Mrs Villars to continue her care over my little motherless girl.' As he spoke he looked with tenderness upon his child, who stood meekly by his side, holding his hand in both of hers, and gazing with earnestness into his face. Apthorp more than ever interested in the engaging child, at once assented to her father's request, and by noon the whole party were on their road to Ashton Hill.

Months had passed, yet still the same parties tarried in Merry England. Margaret St Clare had regained her health and beauty, and Alice, her devoted companion, had improved wonderfully, and was the joy of her father's heart.—They returned to America, accompanied by Mr Apthorp, who was shortly after united by marriage to the lovely sister of little Alice, whom he had so fortunately rescued from Indian captivity. The treacherous Ceneco who had administered an anodine to Alice to facilitate his revengefull purpose, was never heard of. During the time of war and danger, Oakwood was forsaken for the greater security of a city, but when the States of North America were declared free from the yoke of Great Britain, the united families of St Clare and Apthorp returned to a tranquil home in the bosom of Connecticut.

One of the Buffalo editors, when he laughs, shakes the glass out of all the windows in the neighborhood.

Why is the hat like Noah's ark? It covers a multitude of *creeping things*.

DARBY AND THE RAM.

'Twas one of those days when the sun in its perpendicular altitude looks at two sides of the hedge at once—a lovely midsummer day—when nature was laughing till her sides ached, and mother earth, in her gayest mood, was lavishing her promises and her smiles to her often ungrateful children, the lambs were skipping to and fro within their enclosed pastures, and the cows, with grave and matron aspect, were lolling in the sun and rumniating their already gathered repast—every thing seemed happy except the Shepherd Darby.

Poor fellow! A "green and yellow melancholy," had settled on his manly cheek; his grief he revealed not, but "concealment, like a worm I' the bud," preyed upon his spirits; he stalked about the field like a ghost, or leaned upon his crook in silent despair.

Lord Applefield and 'Squire Buckthorn were riding past to dinner.

"I wonder," said his lordship to the 'squire, what can be the matter with my shepherd Darby. He seems in a galloping consumption, and were I to lose him I would not see his like again for many a long day. He is the most honest, steady careful creature in the world, and never told a lie in his life."

"Never told a lie in his life! Good! Why my lord, do you really believe such nonsense?"

"Decidedly I do. I know your opinion is not very favorable as to the moral character of our dependents, yet there are some among them not unworthy of trust."

They now advanced nearer, and his lordship held up his whip as a signal, and over bounded Darby.

"Well, Darby, that shower we had last night served the pastures."

"It did my lord, and the cows will give a large meal, and require milking earlier this evening, through means of it.

"Darby, bring over my favorite ram, that this gentleman may see it."

"Yes, my lord. Hallo, Sweeper, away for Ball-face." In a few minutes the dog hunted the ram up from the flock. "That's a clever turn, my worthiy," said the 'squire, "here's half a crown to drink."

"Thanks to your honor,," said Darby "but the worth of that in strong drink will serve me a year, and yet I will spend it in drink all in one night."

"Explain this riddle Darby."

"Why, sir, when I feel myself merry enough without it, where's the use in taking it?—That stream can slake my thirst as well. Yet, I'll not speak for others—many a one there are, who must have strong drink to give them false spirits. On them will I spend it, to open their hearts, & make them forget their days toil."

"You a worthy fellow, and a philosopher," said lord Applefield, with a look of triumph, as he and the squire rode off. "What say you to my shepherd now?"

"A mighty plausible fellow, indeed! Yet proud as you are of him, my lord, I bet a score of sheep that before two days, I'll make him tell you a bare-faced lie, out and out."

"Done!" said his lordship; the wager was laid, and the squire set out on his lie-making expedition.

He soon ascertained the cause of Darby's melancholy.—There had been a quarrel between him and the girl of his heart, the lovely Cauthleen. Pride prevented a reconcilliation, though both would have given the world to be in each other's arms.—To her the 'squire bent his steps, succeeded in drawing out the secret that she loved Darby a heart and a half, and then artfully upbraiding her with unkindness in neglecting the "worthy young fellow," who was dying with love for her, contrived to inveigle her, by a series of falsehoods, into a plan to get reconciled to Darby, and while in the height of his happiness, to coax the ram from him. It succeeded next day to admiration—and the laughing girl tripped home, leading the animal with a handkerchief taken from her snowy bosom.

Darby was now left to solitrary reflection.—The hour was rapidly approaching when his lordship usually took his round, and he would infallibly miss his favorite ram—what was to be done? To tell a LIE appeared to his honest mind, the very essence of degradation—to EQUIVOCATE was meanness execrable—yet an excuse must be had! A sudden thought seized him—he resolved to see how a lie would look before he told it; and planting his crook in the field, and placing his hat on it, in order to personate himself, he retired to a distance, and in the character of his lordship, hailed the effigy as follows:

"Good morrow, Darby."
"Good morrow, my lord."
"How are the flocks to-day, Darby?"
"Pretty fair my lord?"
"Darby," I don't see my favorite ram where—is he?"
"Oh my lord, he—he—he."
"He what, Darby?"
"He was drown-ed—my—my lord!"
"Darby if I did not know your general character for carefulness, I should feel exceedingly annoyed, but I presume it was an accident.—Send the fat and hide up to the castle."
"That won't do!" murmured Darby, slowly turning away. He resolved to try it again.
"Good morrow, Darby."
"Good morrow, my lord."
"Are the flocks well to-day Darby?"
"Bravely, my lord."
"And my ram, Darby, where is he?"
"My lord, he—he."
"Is there any thing wrong? Tell me at once?"
"He was sto-len, my—lord."
"Stolen! stolen! I saw him this morning as I was riding past! When was he stolen?"
"That won't do either," exclaimed the poor shepherd, as he turned away the second time. Cruel, cruel, Cauthleen!

Something seemed to whisper to him, "Try if perhaps the truth will do?" Fresh courage animated his desponding mind, and wheeling about he recommenced the colloquy, and on coming to the usual interrogation, "Where's the ram," he dropped on his knees, and exclaimed, "Oh, my lord, I had a falling out with my sweetheart, and she would not make it up with me unless I made a present of your lordship's favorite ram. Discharge me, my lord, do with me what you please, but I could not bring myself to tell your lordship a LIE!"

"That will do!" shouted Darby, springing from his knees, and walking up and down with a feeling of honest exultation. He had scarcely time to compose himself, when his lordship and the squire appeared.—Darby, on the usual interrogation being put, dropped on his knees and told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" and instead of seeing a frown gathered on his lordship's countenance, he beheld him turn with a look of triumph towards the squire, while he exclaimed,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

The readers are informed, in conclusion, that the squire's forfeited sheep were given to Cauthleen as a dower, and in taking the hand of her shepherd, she promised never again to put his truth and constancy to so severe a trial.

Another Hoosier Story.—The following story we copy from a Buffalo paper, and was related by a *live hoosier*.

Stranger—I expect you are about the tallest kind of a coon there is in this diggins. Your little Buffalonian walks strait into things, like a squash vine into a potatoe patch.

I come down the river in the steamboat Clearyland. Once coming down, a streak of lightning followed three miles and better—The captain said it was gaining on us a little, so he told the man to starboard the helm and let it go by. It did go like a horse, and we were so near it that the passengers smelt brimstone.

The captain felt a little cheap at first about letting it beat him, and said the steam wasn't up; I told him he done perfectly right to turn out, as there was so many women on board, and then there was so much iron that it drew the lightning and helped it along, so it warn't fair play.

You should have heard the thunder that come along after it. It would have given you a new idea for one of your articles.

Perhaps you don't know where I came from. Give us your fist now, and I'll tell you all about it. When I'm home, I stop in the Chucahoke diggins, in the state of Indiana. We raised an almighty crop of wheat this year, I reckon nigh upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinklin of corn, oats, potatoes and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan all around our settlement, the crops were so heavy, and that's what gives rise to the stories about the earthquakes, to hear corn grow as it did, and as to the potatoes I'll be skinned alive if ever I saw any thing like it. Why any one of them warm nights if you'd just go into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ears down, you could hear the young potatoes quarreling, and the old ones swearing at them, because they didn't lay along and stop crowding. I calculate you didn't raise such crops in these parts.

Why, one day one of our squash vines chased a drove of hogs better than a half a mile and they ran and squalled as if the old boy was after them. One little pig stubbed his toe and fell down, and was never seen afterwards.

TO PURIFY TALLOW FOR CANDLES.—Take 5-8 of tallow and 3-8 of mutton suit; melt them in a copper chaldron, with it mix 8 ounces of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of sal ammoniac two of potash. Throw the mixture into the chaldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then set the whole to cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air for some days on canvas. It will become white and almost as hard as wax. The dew is favorable to its bleaching. Make your wicks of fine even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax, then cast your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax in a degree and one of them (six to a pound) will burn fourteen hours and not run.

HOW TO PICK A SPREE.—"I say," said an unchin to another in the street the other day, "You're the fellow what stole my marbles."

"No I aint."

"Then I'm a liar, am I?"—and without more ado he commenced a violent battery on the person of the unoffending lad.

Total losses to the Government under each, different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.

Washington's Administration—1789 to 1797.

BANKS—None: few banks in existence.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including *Attorneys, Marshals etc.* $13,000. *Collectors*, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—None in existence or established.

John Adams' Administration—1797 to 1801.

BANKS—None.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $220,000. *Collectors*, not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—None.

Jefferson's Administration—1801 to 1809.

BANKS—None.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals etc.* $200,000. *Collectors*, 19 failed, be-ides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUCLIC LANDS—Few in existence.

Madison's Administration—1809 to 1817.

BANKS—Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defaults, except by a suspension of specie payments in 1814—'15 and '16.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $210,000. *Collectors*, 14 failed, and part secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—One in default; only a few in existence.

Monroe's Administration—1817 to 1825.

BANKS—$800,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1838; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $230,000, *Collectors* 14, some in default, part secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Ten defaulters amounting to $110,000.

J. Q. Adams' Administration—1825 to 1829.

BANKS—Five failed; amount $270,000.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys Marshals, etc.*—three defaulters, amounting to $95,000.

RECEIERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Eight defaulters, amount $60,000.

Jackson's Administrtions—1829 to 1837.

BANKS—Five failed; amount, $42,000.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* 14; amount $20,000.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Seventeen, but many secured; amount $60,000.

MERCHANTS' BONDS FOR DUTIES*—$500,000 falling due.

DISBUSING OFFICERS, †*including Paymasters, Pusers, etc.*—$100,000.

*MERCHANTS' BONDS FOR DUTIES—Of these, 5 to 6,000,000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds unpaid before.

†DISBURSING OFFICERS, *including Paymasters, Pusers, etc.* &c.—In the previous administrations to 1829, there yet remains reported on the books besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c near $4,250,000 in amount, and near 2,330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's administration, and $100,000 in amount.

AGGREGATE LOSSES.—By banks, $6, 112,000. Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. $1,028,000. Receivers of Public Lands, $403,000. Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc. $4,250,000.

Actual loss from all of the above sources, $18, 493,000.

NOTES.—The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe's and J. Q. Adam's administrations by deposite banks that failed, and by others that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Mr Madison's administration, were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause at $5,000,000.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the United States Bank was in operation. The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several years, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small.—But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers, against whom balances exist, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaults are small debts, or secured, or paid.—Of the two hundred thousand dollars estimated as a loss from 1829 to 1837, it is after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave, over that sum, if so much, lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties, unpaid when due, and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near six million five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million dollars were not under Gen. J's. administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers in default; at least 2,300 were before 1829, and that of the whole amount, $4,250,000, all was earlier except about $100,000. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over 18,000,000. Yet under Gen. J's. administration, though lasting eight years instead of four and attended with great collections of revenue and especially much greater from lands, than any others, the whole losses were only $900,000, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each 8 years. They were less than one third of the losses under other administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of the public lands on credit, are to be attributed to the ill-regulated credit system for duties and lands, and to the facilities and tempations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits; All happened under the United States bank and pet bank system !!

THE CHARACTER OF FEDERALISM.

The Democrat insists strictly upon the principle of *accountability*, a principle acted upon universally in the private employments of men. Justice and common sense also sanction the principle. Yet, strange as it may seem, the federalists or absolutists of this country, although holding forth the contrary to the people in theory, oppose this salutary and essential principle in practice. Their hostility to this principle may be seen in their support of the irresponsibility of the Supreme Court, their denial of the right of instruction, and in their opposition to the practice of voting *vive voce* in legislative bodies. They thus deny practically the doctrine of accountability on the part of the agent to the people. Their support of the ballot system of voting, and their opposition to the *vive voce* (i. e. by word of mouth) method, is a striking and convincing proof of their deep rooted hostility to the great fundamental principle of popular liberty—*the supremacy of the people and the accountability of the agent* As the ballot system is preferred by the *people* in electing their agents, the federalists pretend that it should be the only method of voting by the *agent* after he is elected; and many, not perceiving clearly the relative positions of the superior and the agent, are misled by the specious sophism. We grant that the ballot system is the only proper method of voting by the people. They constitute the sovereign power in the Government, and are accountable to no one. Their voices should be free and unbiased. Yet, it must be admitted that, in practice, individuals attempt to sway and control the voices of those who are dependent upon them in any way, and thus they stifle a free expression of the will of the people. The genius of Democracy forbids that the poor and humble member of the body politic, shall be coerced in the expression of his opinion; and it gives him the secret ballot to shield him, from the power of those who would oppress him, and whose rights are not superior to, nor more sacred than his own. To him the secret ballot is the *ægis* which protects his liberties, and shelters him from the tyranny of the more powerful. The agent of the people stands in a different position. A trust is confided to him which he is bound to execute faithfully. He is also under an obligation to let his employers know how he executes that trust, and if he is faithful and honest, he will submit all his acts to the most rigid scrutiny and investigation.—But if he is unfaithful and dishonest, and designt to betray his employers, he will endeavor to conceal them from the people, and he will devise every method to accomplish his purpose. The practical application of this principle may be seen in the conduct of the Legislative agents of the people. Suppose that men are sent to Congress by the people of a State, to give a cordial support to the present Administration. It would of course be important to elect to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, a man who was friendly to the Administration. If those agents were honest, they would have no objection to giving their votes openly, and in face of the whole world. But if they were dishonest, and designed to betray the people, they would wish to vote *secretly* by ballot, and thus *deceive* the people to whom they were accountable for their conduct. The federalists are in favor of this method of voting by the servants of the people, *because it enables them to deceive the people*, and act contrary to the will of their superiors. The Democrats are opposed to it for the same reason. They conted that the honest and upright servant wants no such immunity to shield him from accountability to his employers, but is willing to submit his conduct to the closest investigation. The difference of opinion entertained and manifested by the two parties on this point, is a perfect illustration of the opposite systems of principles which they profess.— *Newport Argus and Spectator.*

SPLENDID PAUPER.

Mr. Editor:—It is a fact admitted on all hand that the Federalists of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have subscribed and given the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars for the relief of Mr. Webster, their candidate for the Presidency, to enable him to make a voyage to England. This is not the only large sum of money given to Mr. Webster, by the Federalists, to relieve him from pecuniary embarrassments since he has held the office of United States Senator. This is an astonishing fact, and should wake up ever man in the land to a sense of the danger to which he is exposed. I do not say these are so many bribes, but I would ask do not these charitable acts declare in the plainest manner that Mr. Webster is a dependent upon the Federal party? Do they not lay him under everlasting obligations to that party? Will he ever dare act contrary to the will of these splendid beneficiaries? I do most sincerely hope some able hand will take hold of this subject, and set it forth before the public in its true character.—Boston Republic.

From the Boston Republic.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO LEADING WHIGS.

1st. Which way next, neighbor, you turn about like a weather cock. It will puzzle Old Nick to know where to find you from one day to another. When you agreed to go for Harrison I thought you would stick to it like wax, now you are off the track.

2d. You need not scowl at me like a thunder gust. I am not the only weather cock in the whig party.

1st. Well friend, don't get into a passion, I acknowledge you have illustrious examples; but why don't you stick to Harrison?

2d. Stick to Harrison—stick to the d—l—don't you see Clay putting in like all creation for the South, and now you ask why I don't stick to Harrison. I shall do no such thing. If Clay had stuck to his abolitionism, and old Johnny Q. had kept *dark* till after election, all would have been right, now there's no hope.—The people see how things are going, and you might as well try to stop the hurricane as think of deceiving the people any longer. Every move you, and Clay and Adams make, gives strength to democracy. If we can hold our own we shall do well.

1st. I am very sorry you feel so troubled. Indeed, I don't think you have any good reason to be alarmed. Clay's move wont help him any. The Southerns know him too well to believe him sincere in his abolition sommersett. I really think there's cause for joy. Here is Talmadge—Rives—Smith, and others, who have been prominent in the democratic party coming over and joining our ranks.

3d. I can see no cause for joy in all this, but rather serious cause for alarm. Suppose either of these apostates from democracy resided in Massachusetts, and the whigs had elected him to the U. S. Senate, in opposition to all our good and true whigs, would that have been cause for joy?

1st. Why—why, man you certainly know that could not have been done.

2d. I don't know any such thing. If the whigs in New York and Virginia can't find a man in their ranks fit for that office, except an apostate democrat, perhaps Massachusetts might be found in the same sad predicament.

1st. Well, I'll see you again on this subject.

From the Ohio Statesman.

WHIGGERY AND FEDERALISM ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAME.

A few days since, the Ohio State Journal, in alluding to the editor of the Wheeling Times, said:

"Wharton, like most of the editorial fraternity, is a man of good sense. In politics he is a whig, of the most indomitable and uncompromising character. Some of his locofoco enemies go so far as to charge him with ultra federalism, and some have accused him of entertaining the horrible political heresy that Jefferson was not much better man than Washington. To what degree of credit these accusations may be entitled, we have no means of judging—never having the pleasure of hearing or reading his sentiments on these very interesting subjects: but, of one thing we are very certaing, *the Wheeling Times is the most welcome periodical we get from Virginia.*"

In reply to this the editor of the Times makes the following acknowledgement:

"We select the above paragraph from the highly complimentary article in the Ohio State Journal of the 3d instant, for the purpose of saying that in accusing us of being a FEDERALIST, the locofocos *do not belie us.* Neither do they in accusing us of having little respect either for the political or moral character of Mr. Jefferson. In the first of these opinions we doubtless differ from many of our whig friends. IN THE LATTER, *there can be no difference of opinion among honest men, who have made themselves familiar with the character and writings of the Apostle of Democracy.*"

The Times is a *modern whig*, paper, and stands high with its party. Can the people of this Republic any longer doubt about the leading doctrines that divide parties? There is not a particle of difference between the present whigs and the ancient federalists. They all bitterly despise the principle of Thomas Jefferson.

BANK AND STATE.

The Louisville Advertiser has the following very judicious article. The case was the same here. A majority of the Presidents of our banks—sound Presidents of the soundest banks in the Union, among them the lamented Judge Colcock—have been all along in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme of separating Bank and State. They knew that it was the best policy for honest banks—and that the other was the scheme of speculators, for whom a New York clergyman prayed lately in the same category with loafers.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"The Richmond Whig has been astounded by the conduct of Mr Brockenbrough, President of the Bank of Virginia. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Richmond, and we believe, acted as President of it. The Whig was surprised that any man connected with an important bank should support an Administration which is decidedly in favor of the separation of Bank and State—but we are not. The conduct of the Bank of Virginia has only served to increase our confidence in his intelligence and integrity, and the solidity of the institution."

"We have for some time believed the solvent bankers of the country would, sooner or later perceive that the security and prosperity of the institutions with which they are connected would be greatly promoted by making the National Treasury independent—divorcing it from the banks—and the cordial support given to the Administration by the President of the Bank of Virginia, strengthens our confidence in the rectitude of the view we took of the subject."

From the Augusta Age.

THE FEDERAL POLICY.

The Boston Atlas, the leading federal organ in New England, as might be expected, finds great fault with the President for urging the appointment of a joint commission to survey the line of '83; and then goes on to point out the policy which Federalism would pursue, as follows:—

"Why has not the President acted promptly on the recommendation of Congress, and sent a Minister properly instructed, to conclude a treaty, which shall put an immediate end to the subject. Any man of energy would arrange the boundary in one day. We know that the territory extending north of the St. Johns and east of the St. Francis, is indispensable to Great Britain, to maintain an intercourse between New Brunswick and the Canadas. We have no very strong inducement to insist upon the posession of that *cantle* of wild land; for there is not an individual on it, who has ever been considered a citizen of Maine or the United States, or subject to the laws of either. Let this proposition, then, be *frankly, openly* and *magnanimously* made the British Ministry:—You shall have that angle of territory, provided the Magaguadavic, the first considerable stream east of the St. Croix, and a line from its source, north to the St. Johns, and the latter river to its confluence with the St. Francis, are made the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, with the right of navigating the St. Johns to the ocean; or, if the latter is inadmissible, an equivalent in money for the excess of land, in the angle thus granted, over the strip of territory relinquished between the Magagnadavic and the St. Johns, and the treaty line of 1783.

"If a Minister was sent to England with power to make a proposition of this kind, there can be little doubt that a treaty might be concluded in a week; and if some such course is not adopted, the negociations will never end, and the question must ultimately be settled by an appeal to arms.

"This is a plain, simple, and common sense course, and the only one which can be pursued with the least probability of a speedy or an amicable adjustment of this lingering dispute. Mr. Van Buren, however, prefers in this matter to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, to keep the matter pending, and to surrender the rights of Maine by delay."

Let us examine this *federal policy*, by which the federal organ asserts that a man of energy (say Webster or Clay) *would arrange the boundary in one day!* Well may it be called a *federal* policy—for it proposes in the outset to trample upon the dearest of STATE RIGHTS, by an USURPATION OF POWER on the part of General Government to which we can tell the Atlas that the democratic people of Maine will NEVER SUBMIT. This federal proposition is, in brief, for the President to CEDE AWAY, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF MAINE, A PORTION OF HER TERRITORY TO A FOREIGN POWER. And *this* is the *plain, simple, common sense* course, which Federalism recommends—the same, doubtless, to which Mr. Webster referred when he said the dispute could be settled in *"twenty four hours"!* "Plain and simple" it is, to be sure, like all other despotic measures. It would be *plainer* and *simpler*, and equally *frank, open* and *magnanimous* for the General Government to cede to the British *all* they claim. This would end the dispute in five minutes—*if the federal doctrin be true* that the Government of the United States have the power to cede away a portion of the territory of a State.

That power was *indirectly claimed* by Adams and Clay. Thanks to the ascendancy of Democratic Principles, *it is not now claimed* by the General Government. President JACKSON, at the opening of the negociaton, after the rejection of the award, expressly informed the Government of Great Britain, that *he had no authority to establish any other than the treaty line—and that no variation from that line could be made without the consent of Maine.* And because President VAN BUREN *"prefers in this matter, to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor,"* and adhere to the State-Rights Principles upon which he was elected, he is abused by the organ of Webster and Clay!

We deem this article of the Atlas important as an indication of the policy which the federal party would pursue if they could succeed in obtaining the ascendancy in the Union. We trust that this expose will stop the mouths of federal politicians here, who are clamoring against the present administration, which *respects* and *acknowledges* our rights, *in order to elevate men to power*, who avow beforehand their *determination to trample on our rights*, in order to subserve the "pacific" views of the moneyed and mercantile interests of the country.

There is another reason, besides the want of constitutional power, why this policy is inadmissable. The President is acting under a Resolution passed by the Senate in June 1832, *which confines the negociation to the ascertainment of the boundary, according to the treaty of* 1783; and which, curiously enough, was passed (23 to 22) against the vote of Clay, Webster, and every other federal members of the Senate, excepting only the Senators from this State.—The Resolution is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Senate advise the President to open a new negociation with his Britannic Majesty's Government for the ascertainment of the boundary, between the possessions of the United States and those of Great Britain, on the North Eastern frontier of the United States, acording to the treaty of 1783."

THE WHIG GAG LAW. A clear headed and vigorous writer in the Globe, thus characterizes this odious and unconstitutional measure of the whigs:

"This law is in direct opposition to our Constitution, which declares, in the most explicit language, that *"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."* It violates every principle of civil freedom;—calls into existence the infamous race of informers; deprives the citizen, whose merit has advanced him to office, of his birth right; impairs the elements of State sovereignty; swells, with the most odious of all prosecutions, the litigation of the United States courts; punishes the utterance of truth, and trammels the power of thought; breaks down all the honor and confidence of social life; suspects the integrity of every citizen below the rank of district attorney; unsettles the well established principles of our bill of rights; and asserts a tyranny and a power in Congress, utterly unparalleled in the history of regal or legislative despotism."

LICENSE LAW TRIAL.—Warren Parmenter was tried in Boston, on Wednesday, for a violation of the "fifteen gallon act." B. F. Hallett, Esq. made an elaborate argument, in his defence, denying the Constitutionality of the law. After several hours consideration, the Jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, was discharged. The case goes over, wit other cases, to the next term of the Court. A similar action was tried, a few days ago, and a conviction obtained. The defendant took exceptions, however, to the charge of the presiding judge, and the case goes up.

"Take care of the rich, and the rich, will take care of the poor," as Daniel Webster said in the Senate.

"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor," echoed the merchants of New York, when they pouied over the $65,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Shakspeare, Captain Cornell, arrived at N. York early on Saturday morning, bringing Liverpool papers of the 26th, and London papers of the 25th of April.

The proceeding in Parliament since the last dates are altogether without interest. "It is the opinion of both whigs and tories," says the Morning Chronicle, "that the Melbourne Ministry retain office by a very precarious tenure. They can only maintain their position by a union with the reform party, the party in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage and the vote by ballot."

The ministerial question in France remains in the same undecided state as at the last advices. Up to the 23d ult. the formation of a cabinet had not yet been effected. The Chamber of Deputies was chiefly occupied in debates arising on the statements made by different members as to the part they had respectively taken in the attempts to complete a Ministry. Marshal Soult persists in his determination not to take part in any cabinet in which the department of Foreign Affairs shall be given to M. Thiers.

London April 25.—The reports recently current, of an intention on the part of the Bank of England, to raise the rate of discounts from this day, have not so far been confirmed. The directors held their usual weekly meeting today, but the notice anticipated did not make its appearance. The funds continue with little variation, and business in them inactive. Consals were 93, buyers for money; and 93 1-8, buyers for account. Bank stock 196 3-4 to 7 1-2; India stock 255 to 6. Exchequer bills 43s to 45s premium.

The transactions in foreign securities were extremely animportant.

London, April 25 *(Evening.)*—Accounts from Constantinople state, that Lord Ponsonby and the French Admiral Roussin have requested from their governments that the English and French squadrons in the Mediterranean should be considerably augmented, also that troops should be embarked on board of them, to act as circumstances may require, and to make a diversion against one of the beligerents. The Soltan has recalled to Constantinople the Seraskier Hassan Pasha, to learn from his own mouth what state his army is in, and if he has hopes of attacking with success the Egyptian army.

April Fools.—A French paper gives the following ludicrous account of a trick played by some wag upon the custom-house officers at Cherburg:

He was seen driving a horse up one of the streets, with a suspicious looking sack on its back, and from time to time he turned himself round as if to see whether he was pursued or not. The curiosity of the custom-house officer was soon excited, and at length they judged that he must be a smuggler of the most formidable deception. Some of them summoned him to stop, but he only drove his horse the faster, and on their coming after him, he whipped the sack off the animal's back, threw it on his shoulders, and took to his heels. This was too flagrant, so away went a posse of the officers after him, and after dodging him through several streets, for the fellow had a good pair of heels, finally caught him in a storekeeper's shop.—Here he refused to open his sack, being in a private house, without the presence of a commissary of police; so the commissary was sent for, the officers stood round in greedy anticipation of their capture, and the sack was opened—it was full of hay."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 4, 1839.

Money! Money!!

We earnestly request those of our subscribers who are indebted to us for the Democrat for one or more years to pay, at least a part of what is due, immediately. We are subject to great inconvenience and embarrassment in consequence of the neglect of those who do not pay promptly.

Those residing out of town can remit the amount due by mail directed to the Postmaster, Paris, Me. which will be promptly receipted for.

Those in this town, we shall be very happy to wait upon at the Democrat Office.

All indebted for Advertising or Job Printing whose accounts have been standing more than three months will oblige us by settling without delay or further notice.

We invite the attention of our readers to the statement from the Globe, which will be found in another column, of the comparative losses sustained by the defalcations of Banks and Government Officers, under each Administration since 1789. It has been compiled from official records and reports, and may, therefore, be relied on as correct. It discloses facts which completely demonstrates the absurdity and injustice of the attacks which the Federalists are constantly making against the Administration, through their hobby, official defalcations. It also shows the fallacy of their reasoning, when they attempt to prove that Democracy is hostile to the institutions of the country, because there are some, who, professing Democracy, have robbed the Treasury of the people's money, and otherwise proved treacherous to the trust reposed in them. It is a fact that all the great defaulters of the country have been members of the Federal party, who acted on the acknowledged policy of that party, which authorizes the use of the public money for private purposes. A few of these worthies were mentioned by Dr. Duncan in his admirable speech which was published in the Democrat last winter, and which our readers will recur to with pleasure and profit. Of the aggregate amount of the Government losses since the adoption of the Constitution, but a mere fraction was sustained during the much abused administration of General Jackson, which is justly entitled to the appellation which has frequently been bestowed upon it, of economical. This the table above alluded to proves.

The Federalists have been loud in their complaints of defalcations and peculations upon the public money, but have they proposed any measure to put a stop to it? Not one; but on the contrary, they have opposed every measure that has been proposed by the Administration for the prevention of it. Their whole object has been, for a long time, as acknowledged by one of their leaders, "the prevention rather than the attainment of any positive good." Law after law for the safe keeping of the public money has been proposed by the Democracy in Congress, but each in its turn has been successfully opposed and defeated by the prevention party.

With what consistency then and spirit of patriotism do they complain of defalcations while they will not only propose no measure for the future prevention, but strive to defeat all that others may offer.

From the Boston Post May 31.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Cheerily, cheerily still comes in the news from the Old Dominion. As far as heard from, (about two thirds of the State,) the people of the "unterrified Commonwealth" appear to have arisen as one man, determined to expel from their borders even the remnants of federal power. The monstrous alliance of tory-federalism and treacherous-conservation has thus far been most signally rebuked by the popular voice. And now to the evidence.

Members of Congress Elected —Eastern Virginia.

Dis.	Democrats.	Dis.	Federalists.
1	Joel Holleman,*	5	John T. Hill,*
2	Francis E. Rives,	8	Henry A. Wise,
3	John W. Jones,	11	John M. Botts,
4	G. C. Dromgoole,	12	James Garland,
10	Francis Scott,*	14	C. F. Mercer.
13	Linn Banks,		
15	Wm. Lucas,*		
16	Green B. Samuel.		

Those marked with a * are gains on the sides respectively on which they are placed.

Partial returns form the 6th District indicate the re-election of Walter Coles, (dem.) So says the Baltimore Patriot, (fed.) The returns, however, are few.

From the 7th District we have no returns. Here, Archibald Stuart, (dem) is opposed by Wm. L. Goggin, (fed.)

In the 9th, or Northern Neck District, the contest is close, and the accounts are contradictory. The Baltimore Post, (dem.) has letters which speak of Grayson's (dem.) election as certain. The Baltimore Patriot (fed) of Tuesday evening, on the other hand, claims for Taliafero, a majority of 17 if its returns are complete, of which it is not certain, and says, that "under any circumstances, the chances are in his favor." If the Post be correct, here is another democratic gain in members of Congress.

Districts West of the Mountains.

Dis.	Democrats.
17	Robert Craig,
18 } 19 } 20 }	Not heard from.
21	Lewis Steenrod, (probable.)

It will thus be seen, that the democrats have gained three members of Congress certainly, and the federalists one. If Grayson has defeated Taliafero, the democrats have gained four.

State Senate.—The Senate consists of 32 members, one fourth elected annually. The federalists have thus far gained two, viz. one in Spottsylvania, &c., and one in Albermarle, &c. They claimed to have gained another in the Chesterfield District, which claim appears, by the mails of yesterday, to be unfounded. The Senate will be equally divided, or contain a small democratic majority.

In the House of Delegaets, the democrats have gained three more than we stated yesterday, while there are accounts of no more federal gains.

Democartic gains.—Two delegates in Frederick, one each in Greensville, Hampshire, Brunswick, Powhattan, Marshall, Tyler, Southampton, Fairfax, Prince George, Morgan, Amelia, Mecklenburg, and Rappahannock—15 in all.

The federalists have gained but two, viz. one in Nelson, and one in Dinwiddie—nett democratic gain, 13.

The Globe of Monday evening, claims a gain of one in Rappahannock, as above, and the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening, admits the same. But the Journal of Commerce, in its evening edition of Wednesday, states, on the authority of the Fredericksburg Herald, that a federalist has been elected in R. by 32 majority.

Having lost two in the Sentate, and made a nett gain of twelve or thirteen in the House of Delegates, according as R. has gone for or against them, the democrats have thus far gained ten or eleven on joint ballot, diminishing the fed. majority twenty or twenty-two votes. As at present advised, we certainly incline to the opinion, that the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot. Indeed, the N. Y. Jounal of Commerce of Wednesday, is confident of such a result. That Journal says:—"*It is now certain that the Van Buren men will have a majority in the House.*" And we add, on joint ballot; for the federalists, according to present appearances cannot have more than half the Senate, if they do that. But in no event can Mr. Rives be returned to the National Senate.

CREDIT SYSTEM.

The National Intelligencer of this morning makes a display of these paragraphs:

"TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Raymond (Miss.) 'Times' of the 3d instant contains about one-eighth of a column of reading matter, the remainder of the paper being completely filled with advertisements of *Sheriff's sales.*

"The Benton (Yazoo, Mi.) paper has come to us for several weeks past *entirely* full of advertisements of Sheriff's sales."

Is there an intelligent man who knows any thing of the causes of this unhappy state of things, who will not attribute it to the bloated "credit system' which Whigery has so industriously pushed to an extreme? Who inundated that State with a paper currency? who introduced the banks into the cotton market, set speculation all agog in lands, and, after carrying prices to a maximum by running them up in the effigy of money, now, having realized their profits in hard cash, sink the real property of the States to its minimum, (paper money being rejected in payment of executions,) and prepare to make new accumulations by buying up the sacrificed property? The managers of the credit system play this game. The people of Mississippi will discover that the hand which was stretched forth from Philadelphia, and which gave existence to such blessings as the Brandon Bank—the Vicksburg Railroad Bank—only lifted them up on a pinnacle of false expectation, to destroy them by the fall. The bank inundations are like the inundations of the Mississippi—the first effect is to make things exuberant and flourishing to the eye, but when the stagnation and drying up season comes, disease and death stalk over the land.—*Globe.*

MISSISSIPPI.—The papers are filled with mournful accounts of the state of money matters in the southwest. An article, which we copy to day from the Washington Globe, gives the true cause of the difficulties.

Dovetailing.—The Ohio Statesman informs us that a new method of dovetailing has recently been discovered. It is done by means of machinery, which is so contrived as to dovetail with the greatest despatch.

These are indeed days of new inventions.—There is another novel method of dovetailing recently discovered, by the political party claiming all the wisdom in the land. It is that of dovetailing Conservatives and Federalists; and is very highly spoken of by the leading men of the party who made the discovery. They say the machine works most admirably; doing the work with astonishing celerity. The Federalists have secured a patent right for Tennessee, Virginia, and New York, have constituted the Conservatives their agents. They have given public notice that any infringement upon their right will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor. Rights for any other State in the Union may be obtained on application to John Bell of Tennesse—W. C. Rives of Virginia and N. P. Talmadge of New York.—Boston Republic.

A GIN-U-WINE LOAFER.—"I say, mother," said a regular street Loafer the other night, after he had deposited a bottle of *something* in a rickety old cupboard and laid himself down on the floor, "I want you to wake me when I get dry!"

"How do I know when you get dry!"

"Oh, just waken me any time—I'm *always* dry!"

Brutal.—A couple of Watchmen of the city of New York were held to bail, on Friday last, in the sum of $500 each, on charge of cruel conduct toward an aged and infirm man. It appears that the old man, whose name is Purfield, had been picked up in the street, and that two of the watchmen were ordered to convey him to the Upper Police office. On the inway thither, Purfield became unable to walk, upon which his brutal conductors seized him by the arms and dragged him along, with his knees and the lower part of his limbs knocking agains the pavements. When they arrived at the police office, it was found that the old man's knee pans were *ground off*, and he was otherwise severly injured. He was immediately sent to Bellevue Hospital, by Justice Taylor, who took prompt measures for the punishment of the watchmen.—Republic.

A new title.—Lummus, Hayes, and Merriam and other conscientious temperance spies, are now called "striped hog reeves."

Salmon are selling in Bangor at a shilling a pound.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT!—The Hunfress in making her trip to Boston, on Monday night, was run into, we unerstand, by a brig—and one of her boats stove to pieces, the railing slightly injured, and her smoke pipe thrown down. It was very thick weather, and no blame is attributed to either vessel. The boat was heard by the men in the brig, who hailed, but it was impossible for either vessel to decide upon any course, for safety, owing to the fog, and hence the accident, which fortunately has resulted in no serious harm.—*Buth Telegraph.*

FLORIDA DELEGATE.—The Tallahassee Floridian says, that Col. Downing (dem.) will be elected as Delegate to Congress, from Florida, by five or six hundred majority.

"Damn the democrats; old Jackson has ruined the country;" as the undertaker said, when there were no funerals.

Beware of *Webb;* as the fly said, when the spider had caught her.

☞We have been requested to give notice that Rev. L. P. RAND will preach in this Village on Sunday the 16th inst.

The Young Men's County Lyceum,

WILL meet at the Court House on Paris-House on Tuesday the 11th inst at 6 o'clock P. M.

A Lecture may be expected from Mr. Gerry of Waterford. And also a Discussion upon the Question,—"Is it expedient to introduce the Science of Music into our Common Schools?"

DISPUTANTS.

G. F. EMERY, J. J PERRY } Aff. J. GOODENOW, W. B. BENNETT, } Neg.

Per Order.

DIED.

In this town, May 22d, Mr. Asa Sturtevant, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 80 years.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GEORGE H. KENDALL,

NO. 43, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received from New York a large assortment of FRENCH & ENGLISH GOODS, which he offers at wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Italian, Gro de Swiss, Polt de Soie, and Figur'd Rep SILKS; Mousselin de Laines; French Prints and Muslins; Linen Cambrics; Linen C. Hdkfs; Hemstiched do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambric Muslins, Corded and Swiss Plaid Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics.

MILLINERY.

Rich new styles Glace Bonnet Ribbons; Satin, Lustring and Gauze Cap Ribbons; Satins, figured and plain; Florences; Bonnet Silks; Foundations; Wound Wire; Taffeta Ribbons.

SCARFS, SHAWLS, & FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hennequin's splendid (all wool) Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS; Brochia, Edinboro', Victoria Net Shaws.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts

Gentlemen and Ladies' Hosiery, and Gloves.

May 16, 1839. 2m 42

100,000 SHINGLES!!

BEST and second quality can be furnished to persons in want, by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 3d, 1839. Gweow42

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder on Monday, June 17, 1839, at the Office of LITTLE & SHARLEGH, Portland, All of the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of SMITH, BROWN, & Co. being about 325 Notes and 50 unsettled accounts. Also at the same time and place an undivided 1-5 of a single Saw mill and double Grist mill, with about 8 acres of land situated at Norway Village.

One undivided 1-2 of the Donglass farm, so called, situated in Portland, containing in all about 90 acres—One lot of land on Washington street, near the Bridge, containing about 1-2 an acre.

One Gaylor's Iron Safe, weight 1261 lbs.

Two shares in Bangor Steam Boat.

4-18 in common and undived of 62,623 acres of land situated in Jefferson, Cleerfield and Centre Counties, State of Pennsylvania.

45 M No. 1 Shingles,
95 M No. 2 do.
Pew No 60, in High Street Church.
6 Shares Brunswick Stock.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER KIMBALL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY L. NOYES.

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting William Shackley, Simon Merrill and Hannah Jordan, Paupers of the town of Norway; they having left the Poor House in said town where suitable provision was made for their support, as no bills will be paid of their contracting.

SIMON STEVENS, JOHN WHITMARSH, HENRY C. REED, } Overseers of the Poor for the town of Norway.

Norway, June 1st, 1839. 42

Administrator's sale of real estate.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of *Oxford*, the subscriber will sell at public Vendue, at the late residence of Archelaus Fuller late of Norway, deceased, on Tuesday the ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will produce the sum of eight hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz:—The farm formerly occupied by Benj. Fuller, having thereon a good two story dwelling house, a large barn and sheds, and a large quantity of stone wall, and containing seventy five acres of land of excellent quality and under good improvement, subject, however, to a life lease to the said Benj. Fuller for his maintenance during his life time.

Also, about fourteen and a half acres of pasture land adjoining said farm on the south.

Also, the most southerly half of lot No. twelve in the ninth range of lots in the town of Waterford, supposed to contain about seventy acres, with some improvements on the same, reserving ten acres on the southeast corner Also, five and a quarter acres of choice meadow land, on the southwesterly quarter of lot No. fourteen in the fourteenth range of lots in that part of Norway called the Waterford three tier, partly cleared.

And also the reversion of the widow's dower in said deceased's real estate, if necessary, containing sixty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, being the easterly part of the deceased's homestead farm.

And also will be sold at public Vendue at Merrill's Tavern at Andover corner, on Tuesday the second day of July next at ten o'clock *A.* M. as a part of said *Archelaus* Fuller's estate, a lot of land containing one hundred acres, with some improvements on the same, situated in *Andover* North Surplus, adjoining township Letter C. and lying westerly of the road leading from *Andover* to Letter C

SIMEON NOBLE, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate of the County of Oxford, at public *Auction* at the late dwelling house of *Earl* Wood late of Turner in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the real estate of said deceased, subject to the widow's dower therein. Said estate consists of the homestead of said deceased, and about ten acres of Lot numbered ninety, all situated in the town of Turner.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ROYAL WHITMAN *Ad'm'r.*

Turner, May 28th, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to him by one Moses R. Mason of Waterford in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, dated May the 4th, 1836, of a part of lot No. two in the fifth range, and part of lot No. two in the sixth range of Lots in said town of Waterford, to secure the payment of five several notes of hand bearing even date with said mortgage. Said mortgage was recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 52, pages 45 & 46, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. Now, therefore—Be it known that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosing. PETER GERRY.

Waterford, May 27, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage deed, executed to him by one Daniel How of Lovell in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May seventeenth *A.* D. 1838, and duly recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 326, of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris in said county, for a description of the premises reference may be had to said Records, to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand bearing date August 8, 1836. Now be it known, the conditions of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure. SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 3d, 1839. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator of the estate of Harry Wood, late of Grafton in the County of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford* Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

LUCY ANDREWS, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her Petition as Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JAIRUS S. KEITH, Administrator of the Estate of William F. Chaffin late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow of said deceased for a second allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ROLAND HOLDEN, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Holden, Jr. late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anna Perley late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of this State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, be hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12, 1839.

Read and passed. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed. JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Augusta, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

43 3m

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SIMEON BARRETT, Administrator of the estate of Joshua Ford late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOHN S. SHED, Administrator on the estate of Stephen Coffin late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this ord r to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 25th day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SAMUEL BROWN,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SOPHRONIA BROWN.

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 43*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID BEMIS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES W. BEMIS.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of administratrix on the estate of

JOHN B. FORD,

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABIGAIL L. FORD.

Norway, May 28, 1839. *3w42

$300 REWARD!

THE subscribers hereby agree to pay to any person or persons, who will be the means of producing sufficient legal testimony to convict, in a Court of record, the perpetrators of the atrocious crime of digging up and carrying away from the burying ground the remains of Miss Arabella R. Colburn, the sums set against our respective names—as a reward.

Alfred Andrews,	$ 3.00
Thomas Clark,	3.00
America Thayer.	3.00
Zina Thayer,	3.00
Simeon Walton,	3.00
James F. Rawson,	3.00
G. W. Millett,	3.00
Simeon Cumming,	3.00
J. R. Merrill,	2.00
John Erskins,	3.00
Francis Bemis,	3.00
E. C. Shaw,	2.00
A'den Fuller,	2.00
Hiram Hubbard,	2.00
Joseph Jackson,	2.00
Sarantus Shaw,	2.00
Sampson Dunham,	2.00
Ebenezer Drake,	3.00
Isaac Harlow,	2.00
Alanson Mellen,	3.00
Isaac Randall,	2.00
Cyrus H. Ripley,	2.00
Nathan M. Marble,	2.00
Mary Starr,	3.00
T. Ford,	3.00
C. W. Bemis,	2.00
Austin Partridge,	2.00
Silvanus Porter,	2.00
Simon H. Cummings,	2.00
Job Everson,	2.00
James Bemis,	2.00
Joseph H. King,	2.00
Sampson Andrews,	2.00
John Warren,	10.00
Jurathmall Colburn,	10.00

Total losses to the Government under each, different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.

Washington's Administration—1789 to 1797.

BANKS—None: few banks in existence.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including *Attorneys, Marshals etc.* $13,000. *Collectors*, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—None in existence or established.

John Adams' Administration—1797 to 1801.

BANKS—None.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $220,000. *Collectors*, not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—None.

Jefferson's Administration—1801 to 1809.

BANKS—None.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals etc.* $200,000. *Collectors*, 19 failed, besides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUCLIC LANDS—Few in existence.

Madison's Administration—1809 to 1817.

BANKS—Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defaults, except by a suspension of specie payments in 1814—'15 and '16.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $210,000. *Collectors*, 14 failed, and part secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—One in default; only a few in existence.

Monroe's Administration—1817 to 1825.

BANKS—$800,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1838; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* $230,000. *Collectors* 14, some in default, part secured.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Ten defaulters amounting to $110,000.

J. Q. Adams' Administration—1825 to 1829.

BANKS—Five failed; amount $270,000.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys Marshals, etc.*—three defaulters, amounting to $95,000.

RECEIERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Eight defaulters, amount $60,000.

Jackson's Administrtions—1829 to 1837.

BANKS—Five failed; amount, $42,000.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, *including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.* 14; amount $20,000.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Seventeen, but many secured; amount $60,000.

MERCHANTS' BONDS FOR DUTIES*—$500,000 falling due.

DISBUSING OFFICERS, †*including Paymasters, Pusers, etc.*—$100,000.

*MERCHANTS' BONDS FOR DUTIES.—Of these, 5 to 6,000,000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds unpaid before.

†DISBURSING OFFICERS, *including Paymasters, Pusers, etc.* &c.—In the previous administrations to 1825, there yet remains reported on the books besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c near $4,250,000 in amount, and near 2,330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's administration, and $100,000 in amount.

AGGREGATE LOSSES.—By banks, $6, 112,000. Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. $1,028,000. Receivers of Public Lands, $403,000. Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc. $4,250,000.

Actual loss from all of the above sources, $18, 493,000.

NOTES.—The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe's and J. Q. Adam's administrations by deposite banks that failed, and by others that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Mr Madison's administration, were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause at $5,000,000.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the United States Bank was in operation. The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several years, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small.—But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers, against whom balances exist, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaults are small debts, or secured, or paid.—Of the two hundred thousand dollars estimated as a loss from 1829 to 1837, it is after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave, over that sum, if so much, lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties, unpaid when due, and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near six million five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million dollars were not under Gen. J's. administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers in default; at least 2,300 were before 1829, and that of the whole amount, $4,250,000, all was earlier except about $100,000. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over 18,000,000. Yet under Gen. J's. administration, though lasting eight years instead of four and attended with great collections of revenue and especially much greater from lands, than any others, the whole losses were only $900,000, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each 8 years. They were less than one third of the losses under other administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of the public lands on credit, are to be attributed to the ill-regulated credit system for duties and lands, and to the facilities and tempations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits; All happened under the United States bank and pet bank system !!

THE CHARACTER OF FEDERALISM.

The Democrat insists strictly upon the principle of *accountability*, a principle acted upon universally in the private employments of men. Justice and common sense also sanction the principle. Yet, strange as it may seem, the federalists or absolutists of this country, although holding forth the contrary to the people in theory, oppose this salutary and essential principle in practice. Their hostility to this principle may be seen in their support of the irresponsibility of the Supreme Court, their denial of the right of instruction, and in their opposition to the practice of voting *vive voce* in legislative bodies. They thus deny practically the doctrine of accountability on the part of the agent to the people. Their support of the ballot system of voting, and their opposition to the *vive voce* (i. e. by word of mouth) method, is a striking and convincing proof of their deep rooted hostility to the great fundamental principle of popular liberty—*the supremacy of the people and the accountability of the agent* As the ballot system is preferred by the *people* in electing their agents, the federalists pretend that it should be the only method of voting by the *agent* after he is elected; and many, not perceiving clearly the relative positions of the superior and the agent, are misled by the specious sophism. We grant that the ballot system is the only proper method of voting by the people. They constitute the sovereign power in the Government, and are accountable to no one. Their voices should be free and unbiased. Yet, it must be admitted that, in practice, individuals attempt to sway and control the voices of those who are dependent upon them in any way, and thus they stifle a free expression of the will of the people. The genius of Democracy forbids that the poor and humble member of the body politic, shall be coerced in the expression of his opinion; and it gives him the secret ballot to shield him, from the power of those who would oppress him, and whose rights are not superior to, nor more sacred than his own. To him the secret ballot is the *ægis* which protects his liberties, and shelters him from the tyranny of the more powerful. The agent of the people stands in a different position. A trust is confided to him which he is bound to execute faithfully. He is also under an obligation to let his employers know how he executes that trust, and if he is faithful and honest, he will submit all his acts to the most rigid scrutiny and investigation.—But if he is unfaithful and dishonest, and designed to betray his employers, he will endeavor to conceal them from the people, and he will devise every method to accomplish his purpose. The practical application of this principle may be seen in the conduct of the Legislative agents of the people. Suppose that men are sent to Congress by the people of a State, to give a cordial support to the present Administration. It would of course be important to elect to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, a man who was friendly to the Administration. If those agents were honest, they would have no objection to giving their votes openly, and in face of the whole world. But if they were dishonest, and designed to betray the people, they would wish to vote *secretly* by ballot, and thus *deceive* the people to whom they were accountable for their conduct. The federalists are in favor of this method of voting by the servants of the people, *because it enables them to deceive the people*, and act contrary to the will of their superiors. The Democrats are opposed to it for the same reason. They contend that the honest and upright servant wants no such immunity to shield him from accountability to his employers, but is willing to submit his conduct to the closest investigation. The difference of opinion entertained and manifested by the two parties on this point, is a perfect illustration of the opposite systems of principles which they profess.—*Newport Argus and Spectator.*

SPLENDID PAUPER.

Mr. Editor:—It is a fact admitted on all hand that the Federalists of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have subscribed and given the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars for the relief of Mr. Webster, their candidate for the Presidency, to enable him to make a voyage to England. This is not the only large sum of money given to Mr. Webster, by the Federalists, to relieve him from pecuniary embarrassments since he has held the office of United States Senator. This is an astonishing fact, and should wake up ever man in the land to a sense of the danger to which he is exposed. I do not say these are so many bribes, but I would ask do not these charitable acts declare in the plainest manner that Mr. Webster is a dependent upon the Federal party? Do they not lay him under everlasting obligations to that party? Will he ever dare act contrary to the will of these splendid beneficiaries? I do most sincerely hope some able hand will take hold of this subject, and set it forth before the public in its true character.—Boston Republic.

From the Boston Republic.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO LEADING WHIGS.

1st. Which way next, neighbor, you turn about like a weather cock. It will puzzle Old Nick to know where to find you from one day to another. When you agreed to go for Harrison I thought you would stick to it like wax, now you are off the track.

2d. You need not scowl at me like a thunder gust. I am not the only weather cock in the whig party.

1st. Well friend, don't get into a passion, I acknowledge you have illustrious examples; but why don't you stick to Harrison?

2d. Stick to Harrison—stick to the d—l—don't you see Clay putting in like all creation for the South, and now you ask why I don't stick to Harrison. I shall do no such thing. If Clay had stuck to his abolitionism, and old Johnny Q. had kept *dark* till after election, all would have been right, now there's no hope.—The people see how things are going, and you might as well try to stop the hurricane as think of deceiving the people any longer. Every move you, and Clay and Adams make, gives strength to democracy. If we can hold our own we shall do well.

1st. I am very sorry you feel so troubled. Indeed, I don't think you have any good reason to be alarmed. Clay's move wont help him any. The Southerns know him too well to believe him sincere in his abolition sommersett. I really think there's cause for joy. Here is Talmadge—Rives—Smith, and others, who have been prominent in the democratic party coming over and joining our ranks.

3d. I can see no cause for joy in all this, but rather serious cause for alarm. Suppose either of these apostates from democracy resided in Massachusetts, and the whigs had elected him to the U. S. Senate, in opposition to all our good and true whigs, would that have been cause for joy?

1st. Why—why, man you certainly know that could not have been done.

2d. I don't know any such thing. If the whigs in New York and Virginia can't find a man in their ranks fit for that office, except an apostate democrat, perhaps Massachusetts might be found in the same sad predicament.

1st. Well, I'll see you again on this subject.

From the Ohio Statesman.

WHIGGERY AND FEDERALISM ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAME.

A few days since, the Ohio State Journal, in alluding to the editor of the Wheeling Times, said:

"Wharton, like most of the editorial fraternity, is a man of good sense. In politics he is a whig, of the most indomitable and uncompromising character. Some of his locofoco enemies go so far as to charge him with ultra federalism, and some have accused him of entertaining the horrible political heresy that Jefferson was not much better man than Washington. To what degree of credit these accusations may be entitled, we have no means of judging—never having the pleasure of hearing or reading his sentiments on these very interesting subjects: but, of one thing we are very certain, *the Wheeling Times is the most welcome periodical we get from Virginia.*"

In reply to this the editor of the Times makes the following acknowledgement:

"We select the above paragraph from the highly complimentary article in the Ohio State Journal of the 3d instant, for the purpose of saying that in accusing us of being a FEDERALIST, the locofocos *do not belie us.* Neither do they in accusing us of having little respect either for the political or moral character of Mr. Jefferson. In the first of these opinions we doubtless differ from many of our whig friends, IN THE LATTER, *there can be no difference of opinion among honest men, who have made themselves familiar with the character and writings of the Apostle of Democracy.*"

The Times is a *modern whig*, paper, and stands high with its party. Can the people of this Republic any longer doubt about the leading doctrines that divide parties? There is not a particle of difference between the present whigs and the ancient federalists. They all bitterly despise the principle of Thomas Jefferson.

BANK AND STATE.

The Louisville Advertiser has the following very judicious article. The case was the same here. A majority of the Presidents of our banks—sound Presidents of the soundest banks in the Union, among them the lamented Judge Colcock—have been all along in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme of separating Bank and State. They knew that it was the best policy for honest banks—and that the other was the scheme of speculators, for whom a New York clergyman prayed lately in the same category with loafers.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"The Richmond Whig has been astounded by the conduct of Mr Brockenbrough, President of the Bank of Virginia. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Richmond, and we believe, acted as President of it. The Whig was surprised that any man connected with an important bank should support an Administration which is decidedly in favor of the separation of Bank and State—but we are not. The conduct of the Bank of Virginia has only served to increase our confidence in his intelligence and integrity, and the solidity of the institution."

"We have for some time believed the solvent bankers of the country would, sooner or later perceive that the security and prosperity of the institutions with which they are connected would be greatly promoted by making the National Treasury independent—divorcing it from the banks—and the cordial support given to the Administration by the President of the Bank of Virginia, strengthens our confidence in the rectitude of the view we took of the subect."

From the Augusta Age.

THE FEDERAL POLICY.

The Boston Atlas, the leading federal organ in New England, as might be expected, finds great fault with the President for urging the appointment of a joint commission to survey the line of '83; and then goes on to point out the policy which Federalism would pursue, as follows:—

"Why has not the President acted promptly on the recommendation of Congress, and sent a Minister properly instructed, to conclude a treaty, which shall put an immediate end to the subject. Any man of energy would arrange the boundary in one day. We know that the territory extending north of the St. Johns and east of the St. Francis, is indispensable to Great Britain, to maintain an intercourse between New Brunswick and the Canadas. We have no very strong inducement to insist upon the posession of that *cantle* of wild land; for there is not an individual on it, who has ever been considered a citizen of Maine or the United States, or subject to the laws of either. Let this proposition, then, be *frankly, openly* and *magnanimously* made the British Ministry:—You shall have that angle of territory, provided the Magagnadavic, the first considerable stream east of the St. Croix, and a line from its source, north to the St. Johns, and the latter river to its confluence with the St. Francis, are made the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, with the right of navigating the St. Johns to the ocean; or, if the latter is inadmissible, an equivalent in money for the excess of land, in the angle thus granted, over the strip of territory relinquished between the Magagnadavic and the St. Johns, and the treaty line of 1783.

"If a Minister was sent to England with power to make a proposition of this kind, there can be little doubt that a treaty might be concluded in a week; and if some such course is not adopted, the negociations will never end, and the question must ultimately be settled by an appeal to arms.

"This is a plain, simple, and common sense course, and the only one which can be pursued with the least probability of a speedy or an amicable adjustment of this lingering dispute. Mr. Van Buren, however, prefers in this matter to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, to keep the matter pending, and to surrender the rights of Maine by delay."

Let us examine this *federal policy*, by which the federal organ asserts that a man of energy (say Webster or Clay) *would arrange the boundary in one day!* Well may it be called a *federal* policy—for it proposes in the outset to trample upon the dearest of STATE RIGHTS, by an USURPATION OF POWER on the part of General Government to which we can tell the Atlas that the democratic people of Maine will NEVER SUBMIT. This federal proposition is, in brief, for the President to CEDE AWAY, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF MAINE, A PORTION OF HER TERRITORY TO A FOREIGN POWER. And *this* is the *plain, simple, common sense* course, which Federalism recommends—the same, doubtless, to which Mr. Webster referred when he said the dispute could be settled in *"twenty four hours"!* "Plain and simple" it is, to be sure, like all other despotic measures. It would be *plainer* and *simpler*, and equally *frank, open* and *magnanimous* for the General Government to cede to the British *all* they claim. This would end the dispute in five minutes—*if the federal doctrin be true* that the Government of the United States have the power to cede away a portion of the territory of a State.

That power was *indirectly claimed* by Adams and Clay. Thanks to the ascendancy of Democratic Principles, *it is not now claimed* by the General Government. President JACKSON, at the opening of the negociaton, after the rejection of the award, expressly informed the Government of Great Britain, that *he had no authority to establish any other than the treaty line—and that no variation from that line could be made without the consent of Maine.* And because President VAN BUREN *"prefers in this matter, to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor,"* and adhere to the State-Rights Principles upon which he was elected, he is abused by the organ of Webster and Clay!

We deem this article of the Atlas important as an indication of the policy which the federal party would pursue if they could succeed in obtaining the ascendancy in the Union. We trust that this expose will stop the mouths of federal politicians here, who are clamoring against the present administration, which *respects* and *acknowledges* our rights, *in order to elevate men to power*, who avow beforehand their *determination to trample on our rights*, in order to subserve the "pacific" views of the moneyed and mercantile interests of the country.

There is another reason, besides the want of constitutional power, why this policy is inadmissable. The President is acting under a Resolution passed by the Senate in June 1832, *which confines the negociation to the ascertainment of the boundary, according to the treaty of* 1783; and which, curiously enough, was passed (23 to 22) against the vote of Clay, Webster, and every other federal members of the Senate, excepting only the Senators from this State.—The Resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Senate advise the President to open a new negociation with his Britannic Majesty's Government for the ascertainment of the boundary, between the possessions of the United States and those of Great Britain, on the North Eastern frontier of the United States, acording to the treaty of 1783."

THE WHIG GAG LAW. A clear headed and vigorous writer in the Globe, thus characterizes this odious and unconstitutional measure of the whigs:

"This law is in direct opposition to our Constitution, which declares, in the most explicit language, that *"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."* It violates every principle of civil freedom;—calls into existence the infamous race of informers; deprives the citizen, whose merit has advanced him to office, of his birth right; impairs the elements of State sovereignty; swells, with the most odious of all prosecutions, the litigation of the United States courts; punishes the utterance of truth, and trammels the power of thought; breaks down all the honor and confidence of social life; suspects the integrity of every citizen below the rank of district attorney; unsettles the well established principles of our bill of rights; and asserts a tyranny and a power in Congress, utterly unparalleled in the history of regal or legislative despotism."

LICENSE LAW TRIAL.—Warren Parmenter was tried in Boston, on Wednesday, for a violation of the "fifteen gallon act." B. F. Hallett, Esq. made an elaborate argument, in his defence, denying the Constitutionality of the law. After several hours consideration, the Jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, was discharged. The case goes over, with other cases, to the next term of the Court. A similar action was tried, a few days ago, and a conviction obtained. The defendant took exceptions, however, to the charge of the presiding judge, and the case goes up.

"Take care of the rich, and the rich, will take care of the poor," as Daniel Webster said in the Senate.

"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor," echoed the merchants of New York, when they pooled over the $65,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Shakspeare, Captain Cornell, arrived at N. York early on Saturday morning, bringing Liverpool papers of the 26th, and London papers of the 25th of April.

The proceeding in Parliament since the last dates are altogether without interest. "It is the opinion of both whigs and tories," says the Morning Chronicle, "that the Melbourne Ministry retain office by a very precarious tenure. They can only maintain their position by a union with the reform party, the party in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage and the vote by ballot."

The ministerial question in France remains in the same undecided state as at the last advices. Up to the 23d ult. the formation of a cabinet had not yet been effected. The Chamber of Deputies was chiefly occupied in debates arising on the statements made by different members as to the part they had respectively taken in the attempts to complete a Ministry. Marshal Soult persists in his determination not to take part in any cabinet in which the department of Foreign Affairs shall be given to M. Thiers.

London April 25.—The reports recently current, of an intention on the part of the Bank of England, to raise the rate of discounts from this day, have not so far been confirmed. The directors held their usual weekly meeting today, but the notice anticipated did not make its appearance. The funds continue with little variation, and business in them inactive. Consals were 93, buyers for money; and 93 1-3, buyers for account. Bank stock 196 3-4 to 7 1-2; India stock 255 to 6. Exchequer bills 43s to 45s premium.

The transactions in foreign securities were extremely animportant.

London, April 25 (Evening.)—Accounts from Constantinople state, that Lord Ponsonby and the French Admiral Roussin have requested from their governments that the English and French squadrons in the Mediterranean should be considerably augmented, also that troops should be embarked on board of them, to act as circumstances may require, and to make a diversion against one of the beligerents. The Sultan has recalled to Constantinople the Seraskier Hassan Pasha, to learn from his own mouth what state his army is in, and if he has hopes of attacking with success the Egyptian army.

April Fools.—A French paper gives the following ludicrous account of a trick played by some wag upon the custom-house officers at Cherburg:

He was seen driving a horse up one of the streets, with a suspicious looking sack on its back, and from time to time he turned himself round as if to see whether he was pursued or not. The curiosity of the custom-house officer was soon excited, and at length they judged that he must be a smuggler of the most formidable deception. Some of them summoned him to stop, but he only drove his horse the faster, and on their coming after him, he whipped the sack off the animal's back, threw it on his shoulders, and took to his heels. This was too flagrant, so away went a posse of the officers after him, and after dodging him through several streets, for the fellow had a good pair of heels, finally caught him in a storekeeper's shop.—Here he refused to open his sack, being in a private house, without the presence of a commissary of police; so the commissary was sent for, the officers stood round in greedy anticipation of their capture, and the sack was opened—it was full of hay."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 4, 1839.

Money! Money!!

We earnestly request those of our subscribers who are indebted to us for the Democrat for one or more years to pay, at least a part of what is due, immediately. We are subject to great inconvenience and embarrassment in consequence of the neglect of those who do not pay promptly.

Those residing out of town can remit the amount due by mail directed to the Postmaster, Paris, Me. which will be promptly receipted for.

Those in this town, we shall be very happy to wait upon at the Democrat Office.

All indebted for Advertising or Job Printing whose accounts have been standing more than three months will oblige us by settling without delay or further notice.

We invite the attention of our readers to the statement from the Globe, which will be found in another column, of the comparative losses sustained by the defalcations of Banks and Government Officers, under each Administration since 1789. It has been compiled from official records and reports, and may, therefore, be relied on as correct. It discloses facts which completely demonstrates the absurdity and injustice of the attacks which the Federalists are constantly making against the Administration, through their hobby, official defalcations. It also shows the fallacy of their reasoning, when they attempt to prove that Democracy is hostile to the institutions of the country, because there are some, who, professing Democracy, have robbed the Treasury of the people's money, and otherwise proved treacherous to the trust reposed in them. It is a fact that all the great defaulters of the country have been members of the Federal party, who acted on the acknowledged policy of that party, which authorizes the use of the public money for private purposes. A few of these worthies were mentioned by Dr. Duncan in his admirable speech which was published in the Democrat last winter, and which our readers will recur to with pleasure and profit. Of the aggregate amount of the Government losses since the adoption of the Constitution, but a mere fraction was sustained during the much abused administration of General Jackson, which is justly entitled to the appellation which has frequently been bestowed upon it, of economical. This the table above alluded to proves.

The Federalists have been loud in their complaints of defalcations and peculations upon the public money, but have they proposed any measure to put a stop to it? Not one; but on the contrary, they have opposed every measure that has been proposed by the Administration for the prevention of it. Their whole object has been, for a long time, as acknowledged by one of their leaders, "the prevention rather than the attainment of any positive good." Law after law for the safe keeping of the public money has been proposed by the Democracy in Congress, but each in its turn has been successfully opposed and defeated by the prevention party.

With what consistency then and spirit of patriotism do they complain of defalcations while they will not only propose no measure for the future prevention, but strive to defeat all that others may offer.

From the Boston Post May 31.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Cheerily, cheerily still comes in the news from the Old Dominion. As far as heard from, (about two thirds of the State,) the people of the "unterrified Commonwealth" appear to have arisen as one man, determined to expel from their borders even the remnants of federal power. The monstrous alliance of tory-federalism and treacherous-conservation has thus far been most signally rebuked by the popular voice. And now to the evidence.

Members of Congress Elected—Eastern Virginia.

Dis.	Democrats.	Dis	Federalists.
1	Joel Holleman,*	5	John T. Hill,*
2	Francis E. Rives,	8	Henry A. Wise,
3	John W. Jones,	11	John M. Botts,
4	G. C. Dromgoole,	12	James Garland,
10	Francis Scott,*	14	C. F. Mercer.
13	Linn Banks,		
15	Wm. Lucas,*		
16	Green B. Samuel.		

Those marked with a * are gains on the sides respectively on which they are placed.

Partial returns form the 6th District indicate the re-election of Walter Coles, (dem.) So says the Baltimore Patriot, (fed.) The returns, however, are few.

From the 7th District we have no returns. Here, Archibald Stuart, (dem) is opposed by Wm. L. Goggin, (fed.)

In the 9th, or Northern Neck District, the contest is close, and the accounts are contradictory. The Baltimore Post, (dem.) has letters which speak of Grayson's (dem.) election as certain. The Baltimore Patriot (fed) of Tuesday evening, on the other hand, claims for Taliafero, a majority of 17 if its returns are complete, of which it is not certain, and says, that "under any circumstances, the chances are in his favor." If the Post be correct, here is another democratic gain in members of Congress.

Districts West of the Mountains.

Dis.	Democrats.
17	Robert Craig,
18	}
19	} Not heard from.
20	}
21	Lewis Steenrod, (probable.)

It will thus be seen, that the democrats have gained three members of Congress certainly, and the federalists one. If Grayson has defeated Taliafero, the democrats have gained four.

State Senate.—The Senate consists of 32 members, one fourth elected annually. The federalists have thus far gained two, viz. one in Spottsylvania, &c., and one in Albermarle, &c. They claimed to have gained another in the Chesterfield District, which claim appears, by the mails of yesterday, to be unfounded. The Senate will be equally divided, or contain a small democratic majority.

In the House of Delegaets, the democrats have gained three more than we stated yesterday, while there are accounts of no more federal gains.

Democartic gains.—Two delegates in Fredcrick, one each in Greensville, Hampshire, Brunswick, Powhattan, Marshall, Tyler, Southampton, Fairfax, Prince George, Morgan, Amelia, Mecklenburg, and Rappahannock—15 in all.

The federalists have gained but two, viz. one in Nelson, and one in Dinwiddie—nett democratic gain, 13.

The Globe of Monday evening, claims a gain of one in Rappahannock, as above, and the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening, admits the same. But the Journal of Commerce, in its evening edition of Wednesday, states, on the authority of the Fredericksburg Herald, that a federalist has been elected in R. by 32 majority.

Having lost two in the Sentate, and made a nett gain of twelve or thirteen in the House of Delegates, according as R. has gone for or against them, the democrats have thus far gained ten or eleven on joint ballot, diminishing the fed. majority twenty or twenty-two votes. As at present advised, we certainly incline to the opinion, that the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot. Indeed, the N. Y. Jounal of Commerce of Wednesday, is confident of such a result. That Journal says:—"*It is now certain that the Van Buren men will have a majority in the House.*" And we add, on joint ballot; for the federalists, according to present appearances cannot have more than half the Senate, if they do that. But in no event can Mr. Rives be returned to the National Senate.

CREDIT SYSTEM.

The National Intelligencer of this morning makes a display of these paragraphs:

"TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Raymond (Miss.) 'Times' of the 3d instant contains about one-eighth of a column of reading matter, the remainder of the paper being completely filled with advertisements of *Sheriff's sales.*

"The Benton (Yazoo, Mi.) paper has come to us for several weeks past *entirely* full of advertisements of Sheriff's sales."

Is there an intelligent man who knows any thing of the causes of this unhappy state of things, who will not attribute it to the bloated "credit system' which Whigery has so industriously pushed to an extreme? Who inundated that State with a paper currency? who introduced the banks into the cotton market, set speculation all agog in lands, and, after carrying prices to a maximum by running them up in the effigy of money, now, having realized their profits in hard cash, sink the real property of the States to its minimum, (paper money being rejected in payment of executions,) and prepare to make new accumulations by buying up the sacrificed property? The managers of the credit system play this game. The people of Mississippi will discover that the hand which was stretched forth from Philadelphia, and which gave existence to such blessings as the Brandon Bank—the Vicksburg Railroad Bank—only lifted them up on a pinnacle of false expectation, to destroy them by the fall. The bank inundations are like the inundations of the Mississippi—the first effect is to make things exuberant and flourishing to the eye, but when the stagnation and drying up season comes, disease and death stalk over the land.—*Globe.*

MISSISSIPPI.—The papers are filled with mournful accounts of the state of money matters in the southwest. An article, which we copy to day from the Washington Globe, gives the true cause of the difficulties.

Dovetailing.—The Ohio Statesman informs us that a new method of dovetailing has recently been discovered. It is done by means of machinery, which is so contrived as to dovetail with the greatest despatch.

These are indeed days of new inventions.—There is another novel method of dovetailing recently discovered, by the political party claiming all the wisdom in the land. It is that of dovetailing Conservatives and Federalists; and is very highly spoken of by the leading men of the party who made the discovery. They say the machine works most admirably; doing the work with astonishing celerity. The Federalists have secured a patent right for Tennessee, Virginia, and New York, have constituted the Conservatives their agents. They have given public notice that any infringement upon their right will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor. Rights for any other State in the Union may be obtained on application to John Bell of Tennesse—W. C. Rives of Virginia and N. P. Talmadge of New York.—Boston Republic.

A GIN-U-WINE LOAFER.—"I say, mother," said a regular street Loafer the other night, after he had deposited a bottle of *something* in a ricktty old cupboard and laid himself down on the floor, "I want you to wake me when I get dry!"

"How do I know when you get dry!"

"Oh, just waken me any time—I'm *always* dry!"

Brutal.—A couple of Watchmen of the city of New York were held to bail, on Friday last, in the sum of $500 each, on charge of cruel conduct toward an aged and infirm man. It appears that the old man, whose name is Purfield, had been picked up in the street, and that two of the watchmen were ordered to convey him to the Upper Police office. On theirway thither, Purfield became unable to walk, upon which his brutal conductors seized him by the arms and dragged him along, with his knees and the lower part of his limbs knocking agains the pavements. When they arrived at the police office, it was found that the old man's knee pans were *ground off*, and he was otherwise severly injured. He was immediately sent to Bellevue Hospital, by Justice Taylor, who took prompt measures for the punishment of the watchmen.—Republic.

A new title.—Lummus, Hayes, and Merriam and other conscientious temperance spies, are now called "striped hog reeves."

Salmon are selling in Bangor at a shilling a pound.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT!—The Hunfress in making her trip to Boston, on Monday night, was run into, we unerstand, by a brig—had one of her boats stove to pieces, the railing slightly injured, and her smoke pipe thrown down. It was very thick weather, and no blame is attributed to either vessel. The boat was heard by the men in the brig, who hailed, but it was impossible for either vessel to decide upon any course, for safety, owing to the fog, and hence the accident, which fortunately has resulted in no serious harm.—*Buth Telegraph.*

FLORIDA DELEGATE.—The Tallahassee Floridian says, that Col. Downing (dem.) will be elected as Delegate to Congress, from Florida, by five or six hundred majority.

"Damn the democrats; old Jackson has ruined the country;" as the undertaker said, when there were no funerals.

Beware of *Webb*; as the fly said, when the spider had caught her.

☞We have been requested to give notice that Rev. L. P. RAND will preach in this Village on Sunday the 16th inst.

The Young Men's County Lyceum,

WILL meet at the Court House on Paris-House on Tuesday the 11th inst at 6 o'clock P. M.

A Lecture may be expected from Mr. Gerry of Waterford. And also a Discussion upon the Question,—"Is it expedient to introduce the Science of Music into our Common Schools?"

DISPUTANTS.

G. F. EMERY, J. J. PERRY } Aff. J. GOODENOW, W. B. BENNETT, } Neg.

Per Order.

DIED.

In this town, May 22d, Mr. Asa Sturtevant, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 80 years.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GEORGE H. KENDALL,

NO. 42, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received from New York a large assortment of FRENCH & ENGLISH GOODS, which he offers at wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Italian, Gro de Swiss, Polt de Soie, and Figur'd Rep SILKS; Mousselin de Laines; French Prints and Muslins; Linen Cambrics; Linen C. Hdkfs; Hemstiched do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambric Muslins, Corded and Swiss Plaid Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics.

MILLINERY.

Rich new styles Glace Bonnet Ribbons; Satin, Lustring and Gauze Cap Ribbons; Satins, figured and plain; Florences; Bonnet Silks; Foundations; Wound Wire; Taffeta Ribbons.

SCARFS, SHAWLS, & FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hennequin's splendid (all wool) Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS; Brocha, Edinboro', Victoria Net Shaws.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Hosiery, and Gloves.

May 16, 1839. 2m 42

100,000 SHINGLES!!

BEST and second quality can be furnished to persons in want, by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 3d, 1839. 6weow42

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder on Monday, June 17, 1839, at the Office of LITTLE & SHAPLEIGH, Portland, All of the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of SMITH, BROWN, & Co. being about 325 Notes and 50 unsettled accounts. Also at the same time and place an undivided 1-5 of a single Saw mill and double Grist mill, with about 8 acres of land situated at Norway-Village.

One undivided 1-2 of the Douglass farm, so called, situated in Portland, containing in all about 90 acres—One lot of land on Washington street, near the Bridge, containing about 1-2 an acre.

One Gaylor's Iron Safe, weight 1261 lbs.

Two shares in Bangor Steam Boat.

4-18 in common and undived of 62,623 acres of land situated in Jefferson, Cleerfield and Centre Counties, State of Pennsylvania.

45 M No. 1 Shingles.

95 M No. 2 do.

Pew No 60, in High Street Church.

6 Shares Brunswick Stock.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER KIMBALL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY L. NOYES.

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting William Shackley, Simon Merrill and Hannah Jordan, Paupers of the town of Norway; they having left the Poor House in said town where suitable provision was made for their support, as no bills will be paid of their contracting.

SIMON STEVENS, JOHN WHITMARSH, HENRY C. REED, } Overseers of the Poor for the town of Norway.

Norway, June 1st, 1839. 42

Administrator's sale of real estate,

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Vendue, at the late residence of Archelaus Fuller late of Norway, deceased, on Tuesday the ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will produce the sum of eight hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said Deceased. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz:—The farm formerly occupied by Benj. Fuller, having thereon a good two story dwelling house, a large barn and sheds, and a large quantity of stone wall, and containing seventy five acres of land of excellent quality and under good improvement, subject, however, to a life lease to the said Benj. Fuller for his maintenance during his life time.

Also, about fourteen and a half acres of pasture land adjoining said farm on the south.

Also, the most southerly half of lot No. twelve in the ninth range of lots in the town of Waterford, supposed to contain about seventy acres, with some improvements on the same, reserving ten acres on the southeast corner.

Also, five and a quarter acres of choice meadow land, on the southwesterly quarter of lot No. fourteen in the fourteenth range of lots in that part of Norway called the Waterford three tier, partly cleared.

And also the reversion of the widow's dower in said deceased's real estate, if necessary, containing sixty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, being the easterly part of the deceased's homestead farm.

And also will be sold at public Vendue at Merrill's Tavern at Andover corner, on Tuesday the second day of July next at ten o'clock *A. M.* as a part of said *Archelaus Fuller's estate*, a lot of land containing one hundred acres, with some improvements on the same, situated in *Andover North Surplus*, adjoining township letter C. and lying westerly of the road leading from *Andover* to Letter C

SIMEON NOBLE, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate of the County of Oxford, at public Auction at the late dwelling house of Earl Wood late of Turner in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the real estate of said deceased, subject to the widow's dower therein. Said estate consists of the homestead of said deceased, and about ten acres of Lot numbered ninety, all situated in the town of Turner.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ROYAL WHITMAN *Ad'm'r.*

Turner, May 28th, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to him by one Moses R. Mason of Waterford in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, dated May the 4th, 1836, of a part of lot No. two in the fifth range, and part of lot No. two in the sixth range of Lots in said town of Waterford, to secure the payment of five several notes of hand bearing even date with said mortgage. Said mortgage was recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 52, pages 45 & 46, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. Now, therefore—Be it known that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosing. PETER GERRY.

Waterford, May 27, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage deed, executed to him by one Daniel How of Lovell in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May seventeenth *A. D.* 1838, and duly recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 326, of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris in said county, for a description of the premises reference may be had to said Records, to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand bearing date August 8, 1836. Now be it known, the conditions of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure. SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 3d, 1839. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator of the estate of Harry Wood, late of Grafton in the County of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

LUCY ANDREWS, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her Petition as Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JAIRUS S. KEITH, Administrator of the Estate of William F. Chaffin late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow of said deceased for a second allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ROLAND HOLDEN, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Holden, Jr. late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Amos Perley late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12, 1839.

Read and passed. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.

JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Augusta, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SIMEON BARRETT, Administrator of the estate of Joshua Ford late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOHN S. SHED, Administrator on the estate of Stephen Coffin late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 25th day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SAMUEL BROWN,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SOPHRONIA BROWN.

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 42*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID BEMIS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES W. BEMIS.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of administratrix on the estate of

JOHN B. FORD,

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABIGAIL L. FORD.

Norway, May 28, 1839. *3w42

$100 REWARD!

THE subscribers hereby agree to pay to any person or persons, who will be the means of producing sufficient legal testimony to convict, in a Court of record, the perpetrators of the atrocious crime of digging up and carrying away from the burying ground the remains of Miss Arabella R. Colburn, the sum set against our respective names—as a reward.

Alfred Andrews,	$ 3.00
Thomas Clark,	3.00
Amerian Thayer,	3.53
Zibn Thayer,	3.00
Simeon Walton,	3.00
James F. Rawson,	3.00
G. W. Millett,	3.00
Simeon Cumming,	3.00
J. R. Merrill,	2.00
John Eccins,	3.00
Francis Bemis,	3.00
E. C. Shaw,	2.00
Aden Faller,	2.00
Hiram Hubbard,	2.00
Joseph Jackson,	2.00
Sumners Shaw,	2.00
Sampson Dunham,	2.00
Ebenezer Drake,	3.00
Isaac Hurlow,	2.00
Alanson Mellen,	3.00
Isaac Randall,	2.00
Cyrus H. Ripley,	2.00
Nathan M. Marble,	2.00
Mary Starr,	3.00
T. Ford,	3.00
G. W. Bemis,	2.00
Austin Partridge,	2.00
Silvanus Porter,	2.00
Simon H. Cumming,	2.00
Job Ryerson,	2.00
James Bemis,	2.00
Joseph H. King,	2.00
Sampson Andrews,	2.00
John Warren,	10.00
Jonathmell Colburn,	10.00

On the 27th ult, by the Rev. S. Gibson, Mr Hiram Dill, aged 14, to Miss Margaret Ann Langley, aged 13, both of Greenville District, S. Carolina.

The Augusta Mirror, says: "This events has put mischief into the heads of both our DEVILS. The youngest, who is about twelve years old, has commenced chewing tobacco, and put straps to his pants; the other, about 10, has got entirely above his business, & consumes much of his time in making calculations about the expenses of house keeping.

It will be one hundred years next October since the foundation of the Methodist Church in England. It is to be appropriately celebrated.

At the Devon Assizes, (England) a widow with eleven children got a verdict for £50 against a young man who had broken his promise to marry her.

The Rev. E. T. Taylor, of Boston, on Sunday forenoon, beseeched "God to pity the speculator, the highwayman, and the loafer?" He is one of the best preachers of the day.

Not satisfied with paying four cents apiece for strawberries at New Orleans, they were at the last dates eating melons at a dollar a mouthfull.

SPECIE.—Ship Edmund Perkins arrived at New Orleans 6th inst. from Liverpool, having on board $123,000 in specie, consigned to order, besides a valuable cargo of assorted merchandize.

"Will you let me have a few articles out of your store on credit?" asked a new customer of a Quaker merchant.

"Well, I don't exactly know. When thee resets thy fence in the spring, does thee set it inside or outside, and clean up the rowe where it stood before."—

"Why, I set it outside, and clean up the rowe where it stood."

"Does thee? Well, thee shall have credit in my store for any thing thee wants."

[Greensboro' Patriot.]

"TELL THE TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL." This is the old adage, and we do not recollect of seeing it more strongly illustrated than it was recently in one of the Boston city schools. A pane of glass was broken, and the master inquired to know, not what boy did it; but requested the boy who did it should rise in his seat and state *how he did it*—the master not knowing whether it was done by one of the scholars or not—upon which a lad very promptly rose in his place and stated that he did it, and told how it was done. The father of the youth sent word to the teacher, that he would send a glazier to have the glass set, but one of the subcommittee returned for answer, that the city would most cheerfully pay the expenses in such a case, where the lad so manfully, and fairly, acknowledged the fact.

The town clerk of a certain town, as the custom is, having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was very aptly followed by the clergyman reading the hymn commencing "Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."

The Cincinnati News has the best cure for corns yet. He says—If you are a brisk young bachelor, let a 'nice young maiden' stand on your toes while reaching up for the proffered kiss, and the corns are charmed away by the music of the smack.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have commenced trade under the name and firm of

THAYER & HARLOW,

with a large stock of new Goods very cheap for ready pay. The stock consists of **BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES** of various shades; Satinetts, Buckskins, Drillings, Vestings, **CALICOES**, about 60 pieces the handsomest ever offered in this market,—Mouselain de lain, a new article; fig'd and plain Laws, Cambrics, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Scarfs and Fancy Hdkfs a large assortment the best that could be selected in Boston. Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery together with a general assortment of **DRY GOODS** too numerous to mention.

KID SHOES, Mole skin and Silk **HATS**, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Purchasers are requested to call, before they buy elsewhere. JOEL B. THAYER.
ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris, May 7, 1839. 38

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford that there will be sold at the Inn of Abel Houghton in Waterford, in said County, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1839, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, the real estate belonging to Catherine E and John Carter, minors, being the place situated near the old Methodist Meeting House in Waterford, consisting of a House and Barn and about two or three acres of land, more or less. Also the interest which said minors have in the homestead place formerly owned by John Carter formerly of Waterford, deceased.

Particulars made known at the time and place of sale.
HENRY CARTER, Guardian
of said minors.

3w41*

Dr. Gerdak's Gelly of Pomegranate,
AND
PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c., just received and for sale at the old stand, by
W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839. 1f40

Administrator's Sale.

FOR sale at Public Auction, at the Store of Crocker and Standish in Sumner, by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eight day of June next at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real estate lately belonging to Joshua Ford, late of Sumner, deceased, including the reversion of the wi[dow's] right of Dower, as will produce the sum of seventy [dollars]. Said real estate consists of the north half of lot Number thirteen in the fourth Range, containing sixty eight acres more or less, and one right in the Congregational Meeting house in said Sumner consisting of one pew and part of another in said house. For terms and particulars, apply at the time of sale to SIMEON BARRATT, Adm'r.

Sumner May 1st. 1839. 3w38.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of "An Act addition al to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be surveyed and lotted by the Surveyor General the present season, viz:—Township Letter F. and half Township letter H, in the 2d Range, Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Township No. 6, and 11 in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range, if the exchange should be made with Massachusetts,) west from the east line of the State, will then be in market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed March 23, 1838, entitled "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands." Also, the remaining lots in the following Townships, heretofore lotted for settlers, to wit:—No. 4, 10 and 12 in the fifth range west from the east line of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cents, and probably not more than one dollar per acre. The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and quality of the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—"the purchaser of one lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and to build a house thereon, within four years from the purchase thereof; and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one shall be required to clear ten acres, and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot, and to build a house on one of said lots, within the term aforesaid; but there shall not be sold to any one person more than four of said lots in any one township or tract."

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 8, 10, 11 & 12 in Range five. A county road is located through F. to Houlton, and will probably be made passable in the course of the summer. A Saw mill and grist mill are in operation on F. A Saw mill and grist mill are being erected on No. 9, Range 4—Also, on No. 11, Range 5, and will be completed in the course of the season.

The Geological Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and productions of the Aroostook lands and its mineral treasures, and the reports of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

The public attention has recently been so strongly directed to the Aroostook, and so many persons have visited that section of the State, that it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing those lands now offered for sale. A large sum of money will be expended this year in making and continuing the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare to the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent young men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though lotted and brought into market last year has been incorporated into a town by the name of Masardis, and nearly all the settling lots are taken up. That Town, or some one in that vicinity promises in a short time to become the County seat of a new County.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, on the Aroostook Road and adjoining No. 8—now to be lotted, the only settler there, last year, raised 1700 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from $4000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships, when returned to the Land Office, will be open to the inspection of any one, and all information that may be wanted, will be cheerfully given, and every facility granted within the gift of this office for actual settlers, under the following law.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township, where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said section, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditional however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and law for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Frontier Journal, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel, Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Yankee Farmer, Statesman, Boston, N. H Patriot, Concord. 2m41

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

JUST received from Boston a Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which Ladies' are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. W. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 13, 1839 eow4w39

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Boston by the subscriber a prime assortment of *NEW GOODS*, among which are the following, viz:—

PAINTS,
of allmost every description, wholesale and retail.—Also a great assortment of Paint, Floor, Whitewash and Hearth **BRUSHES.**

DYESTUFFS,
of first rate qualities, to which the attention of Clothiers is particularly invited.

MEDICINES,
Selected expressly for the use of Physicians.

DRY GOODS,
addapted for the present season, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

FANCY GOODS,
of too great a variety to particularize.

Blank Books and Paper
of various descriptions, sizes & qualities.

***Fine Cuttlery.*---Looking Glasses,**
a prime assortment, worth from 10 cts, to $6,00.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

Ladies', Childrens', Kid, Morocco and other **SHOES.**

6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 12 & 10 by 12
WINDOW GLASS,
by the light and box.

FRESH FIGS AND SWEET ORANGES,
Fine articles for the sick.

Boiled Linsed, Sperm. Neatsfoot, Otter, Buffalo, Bear's and other **OILS.**

All of the above, with many others too numerous to mention, for sale on fair terms for Cash or Country produce. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 13, 1839. 39

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to one Solomon Andrews for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, dated Feb. 8, 1839, payable in September next, as said note is without consideration, and was obtained by fraud, the same will not be paid. TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, May 8, 1839. *29

Ground Plaster & Lime,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by
W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 19, 1839. 3weow49

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.
Citizens of North and South America,

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: & often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs-ill and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'clayey houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entiled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, —whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over one great common enemy [☞CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a Kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the Vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be raised by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, preservere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently praying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanitive might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of *JAMES KNOX*, late of Peru in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the Inn of William Walker, Esq. in said Peru, on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until four in the afternoon.

SAMUEL L. BAILEY,
WILLIAM WOODSUM, } Com'rs.

Peru, May 14th, 1839. 3w41

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

RANDALL FISH gave a mortgage deed to Daniel Hammond & W. & G. Tuckerman & Co. Daniel Brown & Mason Greenwood of a Township of land Numbered One in the Second Range East of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, said township being situated in the County of Oxford, which deed is dated April 20th, 1835, conditioned for the payment of certain notes therein described, by virtue of which deed, the undersigned became seized of one undivided third part of said township in mortgage—and now claims to have possession thereof for condition broken—said notes not having been paid according to their tenor—in order to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid. DANIEL BROWN.

Waterford, May 20, 1839. 3 41

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a mortgage deed, executed to him by one Sumner Stone of Waterford in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, dated Nov. 16, 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County Book 49, page 113, of a certain parcel of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, to secure the payment of four certain notes bearing even date with said mortgage:—Now, therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure. DANIEL BROWN.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

EZRA J. RUSSELL,

late of Bethel in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the ninth day of April, inst., are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the house of Moses Mason in Bethel, on the first Monday of July, August, and September next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days. MOSES MASON,
ELIPHAS CHAPMAN, } Com'rs.

April 25, 1839. 39

EBENEZER P. FITZ,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
IMITATOR OF WOOD.
AND
PAPER-HANGER,
PARIS-HILL, ME.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

FOR sale by the subscriber, New Violins, Accordions, Clarionetts, Flutes, Brass Instruments, Bass Viol, Violen Strings, Clarionett Reeds, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 19, 1839. 3weow40

SOMETHING TO
THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles*, being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it be attended to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubts.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills;* experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease; no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only cure that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and ☞ observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgskinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York. (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—98 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis G. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry,
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deston.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epoly32

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Stock in trade requests those who have accounts with him to call and settle.

☞ Those whose notes and accounts have been one year standing are *again* reminded that they *must be settled* without *delay* or *further notice.*

FRANCIS BEMIS.

April 11th, 1839. 35

A. E. SHURTLEFF & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE opposite Messrs. DANA, SMITH & Co.

2 pipes HOLLAND GIN.
2 Hhds Sr. CROIX RUM.
5 " Im do do
2 half Pipes COGNAC BRANDY.
3 Bas. Im. do do
20 Brs. AM GIN & BRANDY.
5 Casks SICILY WINE.
2 do SHERRY do.
2 do PORT do.

PORTLAND, April 2d, 1839. 6w34.

BLANKS FOR TOWN ORDERS

FOR sale at this Office.
Feb. 26.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON BY

J. HOWE & SON,

AT the Store formerly occupied by FRANCIS BEMIS, Esq. on Paris-Hill, a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of

Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Invisible Green, Claret and Drab
BROACLOTHS.
Black, Drab, Stone and Mixed **KERSEYMERES.**
SATTINETTS & BUCKSKINS.
Silk, Satin, White and Buff **VESTINGS.**
English, French, and American **CALICOES,** about one hundred pieces.
PINK and WHITE FLORENCE **SILKS,**
SATINS, &c. And an elegant assortment of
RIBBONS.
Bobinnett and Grecian Lace, Cambrics, Lawns, Edgings, Insertion, &c.
Black Lace and Green Gauze **VEILS.** BONNETTS of various kinds. Fancy Hdkfs, &c.
Bleached and unbleached
Sheetings & Shirting.
Bedtickings.
Warp Yarn, Batting, Wadding, and Wicking.
Brown & Irish LINNEN Damask Table Cloths, &c.
KID, white and black PIC NIC **GLOVES,**
Ladies and Gents HOSIERY.
A large assortment of **KID SHOES.**
Brush and Napt HATS, CAPS, and Umbrellas.
A large assortment of
Crockery, Glass, & Hard Ware.
—ALSO—
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Together with as large an assortment of articles too numerous to particularize as is usually found in a country Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves Terms cash or approved credit.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods at cash prices—all kinds of Country Produce.

April 22, 1839. 35

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the following sums, viz:—

Non Residents names; if known.	Original proprietors names.	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
					$	$ c.
Robert Wiley,	Intervale on the Island		5		125	55
Harrison W. Pike,	Buildings & Land by Thompson's Mill		1		20	1,11
Wm. Gordon	John Chandler part of	14	28		400	1,77
John Merrill,	Hezakiah Austin	19	6		90	40
Michal Abbott,	Joseph Frye part of	23	3	5	40	18
Amos Poor,	Andrew McMillan	11	2	107	500	2,22
"	Ezekiel Walker, 1		4		60	22
Dudley Bean,	Codman land, so called		1	500	1250	5,55
Owner unknown,	John Charles, 2-3		4	5	45	20
Nath'l Frye,	Intervale, Jesse Frye,	11	2	32	640	2,84
"	" "	12	2	30	600	2,66
"	" "	13	2	38	570	2,52
"	" "	14	2	50	100 0	4,44
"	Upland "	37	1	66	266	99
"	" "	39	1	57	400	1,78
"	Buildings & Stand "				750	3,33
"	"		4	100	500	2,22
Owner unknown,	Joseph Frye,	1	3	4	150	67
Gilbert Potter,	Sam'l Osgood, Buildings on the same	5	1	55	450	2,00
Owner unknown,	John Webster,	12	5	30	120	32
"	"	40	4	35	200	89
"	Sam'l Osgood	2	2	42	200	89
Simeon Pease	sup'd o'n'r; Jno Chandler p'r	15	3	10	100	44
Caleb Warren Jr	" Ezekiel Walker	1	4		100	45
Heirs of O. Griswold,	School,	27	2	26	300	1,33
Owner unk'n,	Joseph Frye,		4	68	200	89
"	House & land occupied by John F. Whittier,		1	1	250	1,11
David Webster,	Store & lot at the Corner				850	3,77
"	Intervale, Joseph Frye,	5	1	26	650	2,88
"	" John Charles,	5	1	13	325	1,44
"	" John Webster,	4	1	19	475	2,03
"	" Ezra Carter,	3	1	19	475	2,03
"	" Joseph Frye, p't	3	1	7	175	78
"	Upland, John Webster,	2	1	9	125	60
"	" "	6	1	30	150	66
"	" "	8	3	47	300	1,33
"	" Joseph Frye,	8	2	21	100	44
"	Intervale "	1	1	11	275	1,22
"	" Mark Stacy,	4	4	40	200	89
"	" Ezra Carter,	19	1	10	120	53
Lane & Usher,	sup'd o'n'r, S. Frye,	24	1	56		
"	John Russell,	22	1	51		
"	Mark Stacy,	23	1	55	1200	5,33
With the buildings on the same,						
Thos. Farrington,	sup'd owner Daniel Farrington, N. E. corner,	5	8		80	56
Owner unknown,	Simeon Frye,	4	6	8	20	13
"	Ezekiel Walker,	42	6		20	8
"	Jos. Frye,	41	6		20	8
"	Jos. Hazeltine,	49	6		20	8
"	John Webster,	57	6		20	8
"	Moses Ames,	34	6		20	8
"	John Chandler,	61	6		20	8
"	Moses Day,	27	6		20	8
Oliver Whitney,	Mos Day, woods & meadow		1	10	100	44
Heirs of Uriah H. Davis,	House Lot near Kimball Brook,				30	13
Owner unknown,	Moses Day,	19	1	10	150	66

One piece bounded on the South East by Lovell Pond, on the North by Lot No. 28, E. Walker, on the South by Abiel Chandler, No. 29, 15 75 33

One piece bounded on the North by Kezer Pond, on the East by Ezra Carter, No. 1, and on the West by Sixth Division, No. 57, John Webster, 5 19 8

One piece South of Saco River, bounded on the South by No 9, Andrew McMillan, West and North by No. 10, James Hazeltine, and East by No 14, Andrew McMillan, 15 56 25

All other common and undivided land within the town, 75 33

And unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me on or before Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction on said day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of J. O. McMillan in Fryeburg as will discharge the same.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Collector.

Fryeburg, March 30, 1839. 3m 34

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Solomon Charles conveyed, by deed of Mortgage, dated September 10, A. D. 1823, to the undersigned, ANN A. BARROWS then and now wife of the undersigned, JOHN S. BARROWS, a certain tract or parcel of Land, situated in *Bradley and Eastman's Grant, so called*, now in the town of Stow in the County of Oxford, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. For a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the *District Registry of Deeds* in said County, Book 12, page 455. The condition of said Deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claim to foreclose said mortgage as provided by the Laws of this State.

JOHN S. BARROWS,
ANN A. BARROWS.

Fryeburg, April 10th, 1839. 3w36

FOUND,

IN the road near Levi Rawson's, about one mile north of Paris-Hill, the 31st ult., a BEAR SKIN, supposed to have been dropped from the carriage of some traveller. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this Advertisement on application at this Office.

April 1, 1839.

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son JAMES L. SHACKLEY his time, with power to act and trade for himself during his minority; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY.

Norway, April 22, 1839. *4w36